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Sravana 3, 1896 (Saka)

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(Eleventh Session)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 25, 1974/Sravana 3, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

More Sale Centres for H.M.T. Watches

*61. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that sale centres of H.M.T. watches in the country are inadequate, taking into consideration the growing demand of the watches;

(b) whether Government are considering to open more sale centres in the country; and

(c) if so, where?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c): At present, there are 11 Sales-cum-Service Centres for HMT watches in different parts of the country. In addition to these Sales-cum-Service Centres, watches are also sold through Consumer Cooperative Wholesale/ Departmental Stores and Military Canteens within the country. As and when production of watches is stepped up, it would be possible to open a few more centres in a phased manner. It is too early to take a decision about the location of such centres to be opened in future.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने बताया कि उत्पादन की कमी है इसलिए और केन्द्र नहीं खोले जा सकते । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनको यह मालूम है कि एच० एम० टी० की घड़िया देश में आवश्यकतानुसार उपलब्ध न होने के कारण घड़ियों का बाहर से तस्कर व्यापार चल रहा है । इसको ध्यान में रख कर उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दिशा मे क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): HMT has the capacity to make 6 lakhs of watches per year We are now already making 4 lakhs. This year we have stepped it up to 5 lakhs. I am afraid compared with the demand which was estimated at 5 million in 1969-70 this production is inadequate. So, 3 units in the private sector also have been licensed to make about 9 lakh watches perhaps in two or three years. Apart from that, HMT has also a programme of going in a big way into the manufacture of main springs, hair springs and shock absorbers for about 1.25 million sets. This proposal has been cleared by my ministry and is before the public investment bureau. If it is cleared, we would agree to set up assembly plants in collaboration with the State Industrial Development Corporations so that we may expedite the maximum production of watches within the country. Then only perhaps a more effective distribution with become possible.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपके जो ज्यादा बिक्री क्षेत्र हैं वह कहां है और सहकारी बिक्री केन्द्र कहां कहां हैं और कुल मिलाकर कितने स्थानों पर आपकी घड़ियां इस वक्त बिक रही हैं ? क्या बिक्री केन्द्र सब मिलाकर, फैक्ट्री को छोड कर, देश के सारे राज्यों के मुख्य शहरों में पहुंच गये है कि नही ?

साथ ही यह भी बतायें कि एच० एम०टी० में जो कैपेसिटी है घड़ी बनाने की उसमें कम घड़ियां बन रही हैं उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We have 11 sales-cum-service counters. They are located at New Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad, Ernakulam, Coimbatore, Ahmedabad, Chandigarh, Srinagar and Bangalore. Apart from these, HMT watches are also being sold by 250 consumers' Co-operative stores and military departmental canteens. HMT is not able to utilize the full production capacity because it is still dependent on imports for a portion of its requirements of main springs and hair springs. So far as our import list is concerned, even this has been given the lowest priority. Therefore, we are not able to reach the maximum production.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि 9 लाख घड़ियां बनाने के लिये 3 प्राइवेट पार्टीज को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनके नाम क्या हैं ? आप की जो क्षमता है और मांग है उस को देखते हुए इन तीन लाइसेंसों से भी वह मांग पूरी होने वाली नहीं है । तो मांग पूरी हो उसके लिए क्या कदम उठा रहे है । साथ ही जो बिक्री केन्द्र बताये हैं उनके अलावा बाजार में भी दुकानों पर ब्लैक में आपकी घड़ियां बिकती हैं ? क्या आपको ऐसी भी शिकायत मिली है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The three firms which are licensed are Messrs. Indo-French Time Industries, Bombay, Messrs. Sondhi Tressa Industries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay and Messrs. Hegde and Golas Pvt. Limited, Bangalore, who together have been registered for 9 lakhs of watches to be manufactured in this country. I understand there is a blackmarket for watches because the demand is far outstripping what we are able to make in this country.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : 60 लाख की मांग को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार कान से कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

SHRI T A. PAI: The three firms have been licensed to make 9 lakhs of watches When the HMT reaches its maximum production of 8 lakhs of watches, we will be able to have 17 lakhs of watches in three of four years. I admit by that time the demand will go up further, from the present demand of 5 million watches a year. Unless we go in for the manufacture of the main components in a very big way, I am afraid it would not be possible for us to go into larger production by merely depending upon import of some of these parts from abroad.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बड़े पैमाने पर दिल्ली बिक्री केन्द्र में भी घड़ियों पर ब्लैक होता है जिसका मुझे निजी अनुभव है जब कि हमारे आदमी को बताया गया कि घड़ी नही है, और कुछ ही देर बाद दूसरे आदमी को ज्यादा पैसे ले कर घड़ी दी गई । तो क्या सरकार इसको रोकेगी ? और क्या सेल्फ काउन्टर पर स्टाक पोजीशन डिसप्ले किया जायेगा जिससे लोग जान सकें कि अमुक घड़ी है या नहीं ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: If the stock list has to be exhibited, I will see that the

stock list is exhibited. I am aware that people stand in the queue, pick up a watch and then sell it for a profit of Rs. 10 or 20. I am aware this is happening. But I do not know how it can be stopped.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: As far as public sector production is concerned, whether it is steel or watches both the Planning Commission and I think the concerned Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries have come to the conclusion that the production of the public sector undertakings and their pricing with reference to demand has got to be re-assessed or revised. The hon Minister has stated that he is helpless as to what to do in the present context of black-marketing of public sector product May I therefore know whether his Ministry is or is not revising the prices of watches along with other commodities?

SHRI T A PAI: At present, we have not raised the prices of watches. The suggestion, obviously, is to revise the prices upwards. As long as the demand is so great, you cannot prevent it from being black-marketed. But seeing the economics of sale and trying to realise more profits I shall certainly take that suggestion into consideration.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि घड़ियों की बिक्री के लिए केन्द्र भी खोले गये हैं और उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों के द्वारा भी इनको बिकवाने की कोशिश की जा रही है । इस तरह की एक उपभोक्ता सहकारी समिति हमारे यहां पटना में भी है । लेकिन कहीं भी घड़िया लोगों को आम तौर से मिलती नहीं है और अगर मिलती भी हैं तो काफी अधिक दाम देकर मिलती है । जनता की इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए और मुनाफाखोरों की मुनाफाखोरी को रोकने के लिए आप कौन सी कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं ?

एच० एम० टी० की घड़िया बहुत ही लोकप्रिय हैं भारत मे । यह सुनने मे आ रहा है कि एच एम टी ने प्रारम्भ मे जो जनता घड़ी बनाई थी उस घड़ी के उत्पादन को बन्द कर देने का सरकार ने निश्चय किया है । अगर यह बात है तो मै जानना चाहता हू कि ऐसा निश्चय क्यों किया गया है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The hon Member's impression that we have stopped producing Janta watches is not correct. We have gone into another line of production of automatic watches which are priced very much higher, to the extent of about 2 lakhs. But these Janta watches will continue to be made about 3,60,000 in Bangalore and another about 3 lakhs in Kashmir Regarding the complaint that he has made about Patna stores I shall certainly look into why the complaints are arising and whether even the present distribution system can be improved.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH: The hon Minister has stated that the HMT watches are sold at higher prices than those fixed by the HMT. The hon. Member, Shri Ram Avtar Shastri has stated about Patna consumer cooperative society. In view of this fact that these cooperative societies do not sell watches at fixed prices, will the hon Member, Shri Ram Avtar Shastri, open Government shops at all places and stop selling watches through these agencies?

SHRI T. A. PAI: If we had adequate number of watches to sell, we would have opened our own shops and gone in for large-scale distribution. As regards the cooperatives which are now distributing watches, if there are any deficiencies, I shall certainly see how best they can be set right.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : घड़ी पर चर्चा करते समय घड़ी पर भी नजर कर लें। पन्द्रह मिनट हो गये हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपका बहुत ही धन्यवाद करूंगा अगर आप हमेशा ही मेरी तवज्जह दिलाते रहें जब पन्द्रह मिनट हो जाएं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप पूरा इसको एक घंटा चलाएं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखना चाहता था कि मैं बन्द न करूं तो आप कब तक चलते जाते है ।

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: The hon. Minister has said that the production of HMT watches in our country is low because of our inability to manufacture certain vital components in our country. If that is true, I would ask the Minister as to on whom we are depending for these components, from which countries we are importing these components. Secondly, I want to know what steps we are taking to reduce our dependence on foreign countries and how long it will take to manufacture those vital components in our country.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Only six per cent of the components are being imported and even that would make a lot of difference so far as foreign exchange is concerned. That is why we are going in for a large manufacturing programme to be self dependent so far as these items are concerned. Only HMT is under the Ministry of Heavy Engineering; the watch industry is under the Ministry of Industrial Development.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया कि एच एम टी की घडियों का उत्पादन कम होता है और मांग अधिक है । क्या यह सही है कि इस देश में विदेशी घड़ियां बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर बिकती हैं और वे घड़ियां इस देश में ज्यादा बिकती रहें इसलिए एच एम टी और उसके अधिकारी तथा इनके मंत्रालय के भी कुछ लोग एच एम टी के उत्पादन को कम रखे हुए हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने समझा पता नहीं कौन सा सवाल पूछने वाले हैं ?

Some Hon. Members *rose*

MR. SPEAKER: After two or three supplementaries are asked the other members should not normally get up. This should be the practice. In all Parliaments this is the practice.

Next Question.

Demand by Sikkimese People for being associated with India

†

*62. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reaction of the Government of India in connection with the wish of the Sikkimese people for being associated with India, even to the extent of finding some representation in Indian Parliament; and

(b) whether any such wish or demand has been officially communicated to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). In Chapter VI of the Government of Sikkim Act 1974, promulgated on 4th of July 1974, there is provision for the Government of Sikkim to seek closer association with India in political, social and economic fields. This Act also provides for the Government of Sikkim to "seek participation and representation for the people of Sikkim in the political institutions of India".

The Government of Sikkim have not so far approached the Government of India in this matter.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: May I know whether any such proposal came from the team of newly elected members of the Sikkim Assembly during their last visit here?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: All the elected members of the Sikkim Assembly did visit Delhi, and amongst other things they also made a reference to this provision of the Sikkim Act about which I have given a reply.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: What efforts are being made at present by our government to see that the democratic set up in Sikkim succeeds and what is the shape of our involvement in men and money in this regard?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The House is no doubt aware that the Sikkim Assembly has adopted a Constitution. Elections have been held and a new Ministry has been installed and I am sure that this hon. House wishes the Assembly all success and the democratic institutions to succeed.

In the matter of our commitment for the development of Sikkim, we have been participating in their development plans in a very significant manner. In fact all the monies for the development of Sikkim have been provided from India's budget.

I would also like to say that there are special scholarships for Sikkimese students and Sikkimese candidates are allowed to enter employment in Indian Government services even State services, almost at par with the Indian citizen. So, there is this continuing association of the Sikkimese with India.

MR. SPEAKER: We all wish them success. He wished them all success and I on your behalf, wish them all success and I also wish their Speaker a peaceful time.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You should also wish that their Members will be as vigilant as we are.

MR. SPEAKER: Not so irresponsible as you are sometimes'.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the Minister whether there is any provision in our Constitution to take their representatives in our Parliament, if the Sikkim Assembly decides to send Members to this Parliament.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have said already that the Act provides for the Government of Sikkim to seek participation and representation for the people of Sikkim in the political institutions of India. We can take further action when we receive a proposal to this effect.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The question was whether our Constitution provides for that.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I think you have studied the Constitution as well as I have done and, obviously, there is no provision at present and if and when such a request is received, it will be for this Parliament to decide what they want to do.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is a strong sentiment among the Sikkimese people and their movements for a closer association with India and whether he is also aware of the strong propaganda tirade that has been let loose by the People's Republic of China calling us expansionists and attributing motives to India and if so, what is his reaction to it?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would not say that there is a virulent propaganda on the Chinese side. It is no doubt correct that in the Chinese news media some newspaper reports from other countries have been reproduced the Chinese in newspapers and for some time now, this has become quiet. We should take this in our stride.

MR. SPEAKER: I think we should pass on to the next question.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: May I ask the Minister to tell us as to what is the precise responsibility or the role that the Chief Executive Officer plays in that new Constitution?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The Constitution is a published document and I will supply the hon. Member a copy of it and after he has studied it—he is a very experienced administrator and a great politician—we can have a meeting.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you should accept this reply.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Piloo Mody's stand is vindicated by the reply given by him.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no other answer except the answer that the Minister has given.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Under the leadership of Kazi Londoph they have fought for the sovereignty of the people and development of democratic institutions there and they have succeeded. But now I want to know from the Government about this. The present Chief Minister or Prime Minister, whatever you may call it, has expressed great concern about the people there, because the people there are neglected and they are very poor. I want to know.

MR. SPEAKER. Where are you drifting?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am putting the question. I want to know from the Minister whether the Government will extend liberal assistance financial and otherwise to the development of Sikkim in regard to cultivation, irrigation, mineral resources and also for the recruitment of Sikkimese in the Indian army.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is a very good suggestion; we are already making our efforts in the direction.

Pak Interferences in India's Internal Affairs

†

*63. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to Mr. Bhutto's recent remarks appearing in various press reports which were not only against Simla Agreement but also constituted gross interference in India's internal affairs; and

(b) if so, whether India had taken exception to such remarks?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir;

(b) We have taken strong exception to the remarks of the Prime Minister of Pakistan and other Government leaders which are tantamount to interference in our internal affairs and also violate the Simla Agreement. My letter of June 15 to the Pakistan Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, has referred to the objectionable remarks on the internal situation in India.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विदेश मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हू कि श्री भुट्टो की किन किन टिप्पणियों से किन किन शिमला समझौतों का उल्लंघन हुआ है और आपने जो विरोध पत्र भेजा वह एक साथ भेजा है या समय समय पर भेजा है और उन का क्या आपको जवाब मिला ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The material in reply to the question would be of a very lengthy nature, which I would hesitate to do in the Question Hour. I would like to say that we have taken up from time to time, with the Government of Pakistan through letters, through notes etc, whenever there have been violation of the Simla Agreement. It is difficult for me to recall the exact number of times we have done so.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : 15 जून को जो आपने पत्र भेजा है उसकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: If the Member is interested I will show him a copy of that.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: Sir, in view of the fact that Mr. Bhutto seems determined to block India's offer for resumption of bilateral talks between the two countries and has been interfering in our internal and external affairs with a calculative move, I would like to know from the External Affairs Minister what steps Government propose to take or have already taken to counter-act Pakistan's anti-India campaign, particularly, in foreign countries?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I do not think anybody is impressed by the so-called anti-India campaign in which the Prime Minister has been indulging from time to time. It is not necessary to convince any outside authority. The best approach to this problem is to continue to adhere to the Simla Agreement and also create conditions for its implementation. Pakistan should also adhere to the Simla Agreement so that all matters are resolved between the two countries peacefully and bilaterally. Any attempt by us to involve outside countries is not in our interest.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request the hon. Members not to keep on standing when the other Members are asking questions and the Minister is replying? What is all that?

श्री झारखन्डे राय : क्या मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि भारत–बंगलादेश–पाकिस्तान के बीच में अभी हाल में जो समझौता हुआ, उस की सफल समाप्ति के बाद एकाएक पाकिस्तान के भुट्टो साहब का रुख क्यों बदल गया ? इस के बारे में भारत सरकार की क्या जानकारी है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : रुख तो जरूर बदल गया है—यह मैं मानता हूं। क्यों बदला है—इसकी कोई दलील मुझे नजर नहीं आती है और मुझे लगता है कि बगैर किसी वजह के ही उन्होंने यह रुख बदला है, शायद बगैर वजह के हीं वे फिर वापस आ जायें।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं—पाकिस्तान की जो आन्तरिक स्थिति दिन-प्रतिदिन बिगड़ती जा रही है और पाकिस्तान में डिसइन्टीग्रेट होने की स्थिति बन रही है, उस को काबू में लाने के लिये क्या भुट्टो साहब ने यह नया पैंतरा अख्तियार नहीं किया है ? क्या आपकी भी ऐसी ही राय है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी राय क्या है ?

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मेरी राय तो है ही, लेकिन मैं उनकी राय जानना चाहता हूं।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : आप ने अपनी राय जाहिर कर दी है, लेकिन इस के मुताल्लिक मेरे लिये पूरी राय देना मुनासिब नहीं होगा।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : कम राय बता दीजिये।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : ऐसा मालुम होता है कि वहां के अन्दरूनी हालात इस कदर खराब हैं कि एक वजह यह भी हो सकती है कि लोगों की तवज्जह दूसरी तरफ लगाने के लिये उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ़ इस तरह की बातें शुरू कर दी हैं।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr Speaker, Sir. Shri Bhutto is adhering to the Agreement as long as it serves the interests of his country and the moment the interests of his country are over and whenever bilateral talks are held, he is not at all talking any care. In view of this, I want to know whether the Government is going to take any steps to negotiate with him in future and to see that they do not yield to any of his demands. Why we are yielding to the demands after demands of his and why we have repatriated his people and have given them lands when he is not giving anything to us.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a question. This is a suggestion. I do not treat it as a question.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या यह सच नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान ने शिमला और दिल्ली में भारत के साथ जो भी समझौते किये, उनका उद्देश्य अपनी जमीन वापस लेना और पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदियों को मुक्त कराना था और जैसे ही ये उद्देश्य पूरे हो गये, पाकिस्तान ने अपना रंग बदल दिया। मैं विदेश मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं---क्या शिमला समझौते का पालन एकतरफा होगा ? क्या पाकिस्तान उसका लगातार उल्लंघन करता रहेगा और भारत उस से एकतरफा बन्धा रहेगा ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Obviously, the Agreement which is a bilateral agreement has to be adhered to by both sides. Our efforts are to ensure that bilateral implementation is really effective. We should continue our efforts to ensure that implementation takes place. I would like to say that at the present stage, what we can say is that part of the Simla agreement has been implemented, and in that implementation there was co-operation from both the sides.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Because it suited Pakistan.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Further steps have still to be taken to implement the remaining part of the Simla agreement, and in pursuance of one of the agrements which were entered into between the foreign Ministers of India and Pakistan, an official level meeting was to take place in Pakistan. That meeting has been postponed, not cancelled. So, I would like to say that there has been some impediment in the process of implementation, but we should not treat it to mean that the two sides have given up the Simla agreement. Our effort should be continuously to bring Pakistan back to the negotiating table so that the remaining parts of the Simla agreement should also be implemented.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether recently Mr. Bhutto is reported to have said that 'If a Sikh like Ranjit Singh could conquer Kabul, why not Pakistan? and if so, whether by that stretch of fanstastic imagination, he is laying claims to India because once Aurangzeb ruled India?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have seen the press report about the statement made by Prime Minister Bhutto which certainly is, if I may say so, unjustified. His idea that he can plant the Pakistani flag in Kabul is a fantastic idea, and that means that he is not interested in maintaining peace in this region. Obviouly, there would be great resentment, if this reported statement is correct, against this bellicose and aggressive attitude indicated by Prime Minister Bhutta against their neighbour on the West, namely Afghanistan, with whom as this House no doubt is fully aware, we have excellent and friendly relations, and therefore, our sympathies are entirely with Afghanistan.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know if it is a fact that Pakistan has given practical shape only to those parts of the Simla agreement that were in favour of Pakistan while he has refused to go by those parts of the agreement which benefited India?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We have to keep in mind the situation as it prevailed after the last Indo-Pakistan war when Pakistan had started aggresion against us. The situation was one in which he had nothing to give us, because really you know that the Indian Army had succeeded, and, therefore.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about Chaamb? We could have claimed Chaamb.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: But that is not the question now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: How is it a separate question? He ceded more territory to Pakistan and he asks what Pakistan was to give.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: With regard to Kashmir, the agreement is that the new line of control which was established as a result of the changes at the time of the conflict, has been agreed upon and has been actully delineated, and the agreement is that it will be mutually respected, which I believe is in our national interest.

Coming back to the other point, the agreements are to the mutual benefit of both countries They are in the interests of peace and we are as much interested in peace and in maintenance of peace and the establishment of durable peace as Pakistan should be. In such matters, particularly after the situation that prevailed in the sub-continent, we have to take a total view and should not view the problem in the spirit of what we get or what they get We have to see whether the agreement is such that it holds out the hope for establishment of durable peace, and this is the objective, which was the predominant feature of the Simla agreement

SHRI P M MEHTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of Pakistan is responsive to the protest of India against the violation of the Simla Agreement. If yes in what manner? If not, what measure do Government propose to take?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I think the hon. member was not present here when a similar question was replied to earlier. I have said that we have been taking up with Pakistan from time to time whenever there are violations, particularly serious violations, of the Simla Agreement. We have sent notes through the channel of the Swiss Embassy. I have also written letters to the Ministry of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs of Pakistan.

SHRI P M. MEHTA: My question was specific, whether Government have found Pakistan responsive to their protest. If so, in what manner? If not, what measures do Government propose to take?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We have been getting replies from Pakistan to our notes and also to our letters. Sometimes they have been satisfactory and sometimes they are evasive.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: From time to time and even recently, the Prime Minister of Pakistan has been saying so many things regarding the of Jammu and Kashmir May I know whether at any time during any conconference or through correspondence we have ever pointed out to Mr Bhutto that he should keep his hands off the Pakistan-occupied Kashmir area and should not politically or otherwise interfere in that area?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: In the course of talks as also in several public statements, we have made India's position quite clear that Jammu and Kashmir is part of India and therefore, Prime Minister Bhutto should desist from saying anything which would amount to interference in our internal affairs. Having said that, we should also keep in mind that there is a clause in the Simla Agreement wherein India and Pakistan have agreed that the question of Kashmir will also be discussed between the two sides and a final settlement will be arrived at. We must always keep in mind that there is a fairly large area of Jammu and Kashmir which continues to be in the illegal occupation of Pakistan and, therefore, to that extent, Pakistan is a party to any final settlement on Kashmir.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Prime Minister Bhutto has been saying recently that India's nuclear explosion is against the spirit of the Simla Agreement and will affect the security of his country. What steps have been taken to allay his fears? Secondly, is the Minister aware of the Simla type of agreement which has

been proposed by Prime Minister Bhutto to Afghanistan? If so, what is his reaction?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is true that Prime Minister Bhutto and other Pakistani leaders have been critising India's nuclear explosion for peaceful purposes. But I do not recollect having seen any such statement wherein he might have said that this is in contravention of the Simla Agreement What the hon. member may have noticed is the statement which he has made that the process of normalisation of relations agreed upon in Simla and partial implementation thereof has received a setback on account of the nuclear explosion by India. Our Prime Minister has pointed out that this plea is without any basis, and we have rejected it. It is quite obvious that nuclear explosion for peaceful purposes does not pose any danger or threat to Pakistan and if in an imaginary manner Pakistan tries to invoke our nuclear explosion for slowing down the process of normalisation of relations, this certainly is not in their interest and is totally irrelevant. Our Prime Minister took the earliest opportunity to write to Prime Minister Bhutto and reiterated what was publicly stated that this is for peaceful purposes and technological and scientific achievement by India is not directed at having any nuclear weapon.
This is a matter which has been fully explained.

About the second part of his question, that will be a matter between Afghanistan and Pakistan We should not comment on it.

Registration of vans as commercial vehicles

*64. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any direction has been issued by Government that Ambassador, Fiat and Standard vans should be registered as commercial vehicles, if they are not used for private purposes; and

(b) whether some State Governments have been doing it on their own or there is any proposal under Government consideration that they should be allowed to be run as private vehicles?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Permission has been given to the car manufacturers to set apart certain portion of their chassis production to manufacture drive away chassis for conversion and use as commercial vehicles. Instructions have been issued that the vehicles built on the drive away chassis should be registered as commecial vehicles, except where permission has been given by the Controller of Motors Cars for their registration as Station Wagons.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA. I wanted to know whether the State Government are doing it or it is done by way of instructions issued by the Government of India and what is the percentage split between commercial vehicles and other vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): When permission was granted for conversion of some of them—20% of the manufactured cars—into commercial chassis, it was precisely for the purpose of being utilised as commercial vehicles So long as they are registered as commercial vehicles, we have no objection whatsoever. We stepped in when we found that the power was being abused chassis being sold out and being used as private cars. We wanted to prevent its being used as a private car and so we brought it under the control of distribution. But when we found that there were people who had registered this vehicle with the idea of putting up a station wagon body and Government and public sector bodies wanted to use these for transportation and some industries wanted to convert them in view of the petrol shortage, we said, we are willing to examine them and give them permission even to use them as cars.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Is there any proposal to convert them to diesel and give them for the use of the common man?

SHRI T. A PAI: Some people are still experimenting with some of the diesel engines that are available to see whether they are suitable. We are trying to find out whether it would be possible to convert some of these chassis on diesel.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The hon. Minister has referred to certain wrong uses and certain malpractices which compelled them to revise the orders and attitude. I want to know what measures he is going to adopt to bring about some sort of quality control, because for want of quality the abuses are far too many and every day the vehicles are deteriorating. Sir, I do not know if you are using one of the Indian vehicles. If you are using, you would have seen that they are plenty of tins and every day the price is going up. Therefore, never mind whether they are registered as commercial vehicles or as private vehicles, they should be at least vehicles. For the prices which we are paying we could buy a dozen of the much better vehicles in foreign countries. May I know from the Minister whether he, with his professional approach and attitude, will take very stringent measures for quality control?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We have brought larger and larger number of components under the control of the Indian Standards Institution. Now we have ordered that the vehicles will be picked up from the assembly line and sent for tests so that we may continuously watch the performance of these vehicles with special reference to the specific parts which are giving trouble. All complaints that we receive in respect of particular parts used are also gone into. If the hon. Member brings to my notice what exactly is the trouble with the vehicles, I will look into them. Because, I do not think there is any upper limit to the improvement of the performance of any vehicle. I shall certainly do my best to see, within the limitations of raw materials we have and the problems we have in this country, our cars are manufactured to the best standard possible.

MR. SPEAKER: It was a question about the registration of commercial vehicles and Shri Salve asked a question about quality control. This comes from an eminent lawyer who can very well know the relevancy. Before I could make up my mind the Minister had already got up and both of them did not look at me.

श्री सरजू पांडे : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि उन्होंने इन गाड़ियों के बनाने वालों को इस बात की इजाजत दी है कि कुछ गाड़ियों को कामर्शल व्हीकल्ज के रूप में परिवर्तित और इस्तेमाल किया जाये। इसकी वजह से राज्य ट्रांसपोर्ट स को नुकसान हो रहा है। खास तौर से मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश में देखा है कि मिनिबसों के चलने के बाद लोग राज्य सरकार की गाड़ियों में नहीं चलते हैं और इस वजह से राज्य ट्रांसपोर्ट को काफी घाटा हो रहा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय के नोटिस में यह बात आई है; यदि हां, तो क्या वह फिर से इस प्रश्न पर विचार करेंगे ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Mini buses which are running are supplementing the transport efforts of the State Transport. If they have any objection to some other types of vehicles plying, it is within their competence to restrict them

Re-opening of talks with Pakistan

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SHRI M. S. PURTY:
*67. SHRI A 'ADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has created new impediments in the way of nor-

malization of relations in the sub-continent by misrepresenting India's nuclear explosion; and

(b) if so, how far these impediment stood in the way of re-opening of the talks for resumption of postal and tele-communication links and travel facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Pakistan had unilaterally postponed the June 10 meeting for discussing resumption of postal, telecommunication links and travel under the Simla Agreement. Pakistan's excuse that India's peaceful nuclear experiment has vitiated the atmosphere and therefore some assurance or guarantee was needed before talks are resumed is quite untenable. India has continued to observe the Simla Agreement in the letter and spirit and the Agreement contains all the assurances necessary. Pakistan should realise that implementation of normalisation measures is in her own interest.

श्री एम० एस० पुरती : मै यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या पाकिस्तान परमाणु-विस्फोट से ही भयभीत हुआ है, या वह शिमला समझौते की मर्यादाओं को भग करते हुए भारत का विरोध करने की भावना से इस प्रकार के गलत बयान दे रहा है। यदि उसका रुख भारत-विरोधी है, तो भारत की ओर से क्या रुख अपनाया जायेगा ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : पाकिस्तान ने तो हमारे खिलाफ यही इल्जाम लगाया है कि हम ने जो विस्फोट किया है, उससे कुछ ऐसे हालात पैदा हो गये है, जिनसे आगे बातचीत . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: This was replied by the Minister earlier. I think, we pass on to the next question.

Visit by West German Experts

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*68. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI KUMAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some West German experts have recently visited India to render assistance in certain specific fields; and

(b) if so, in what spheres West German help has been sought by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of External Affairs itself has not sought any technical assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany. Other Ministries of the Government of India, however, have done so in the fields of agriculture, Television, Small Scale Industry, Technical Education, Export Promotion, Printing Presses, Tool-rooms, and Science and Technology.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: May I know from the hon. Minister what is the exact number of experts who recently visited India, who are the experts and what are the subjects of expertise?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I have not got the names of all the experts who recently visited India. But as on 1st July, 1974, there are about 53 technicians in India.

SHRI KUMAR MAJHI: After the underground nuclear explosion in the Rajasthan desert, the people have got the confidence in the Government that India also has got the technical know-how. But how is the External Affairs Minister justifying the technical assistance sought for by various Ministries from foreign countries?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The level of technical know-how in the country is fairly high. However there are still certain areas in which we require the help from foreign countries. It is in order to fill up the gap between what we have and what we require that we seek the help of foreign countries.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Complaint against Administration in Jessop & Co.

*65. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE:
Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint regarding administration in Jessop & Co.; and

(b) if so, the nature of the complaint and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Certain allegations regarding manipulation of accounts, favouritism etc, were made against the management of Jessop and Company recently. These were duly investigated and found to be without any substance.

Coal Mine Workers' dues from Erstwhile Coal Mine Owners

*66. SHRI ROBIN SEN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to collect the dues of coal mine workers from coal mine owners and pay them to the workers; and

(b) the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). A provision has been made under the legislation for the taking over of management and nationalisation of coking and non-coking coal mines to recover on a preferential basis the dues of the workers out of the amount payable to the erstwhile coal mine-owners. The claims for arrear dues out of the compensation amounts will have to be filed before the Commissioners of Payments. In the case of coking coal mine the Commissioner of Payments has already been appointed and claims have been filed before him. In case of non-coking coal mines the Commissioner will be appointed shortly.

Pakistan Military Build-up along Indian Borders

*69. SHRI H. M. PATEL:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government of India has been drawn to the press reports regarding Pakistan's heavy military build-up along the borders in Sialkot Sector and also near the Line of Actual Control in occupied Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All related developments beyond our border bearing on our Security, are taken into consideration while reviewing our defence plans. In regard to the recent deployment of Pakistani troops across the border, our armed forces are vigilant.

Third Wage Board for Working Journalists

*70 SHRI VASANT SATHE:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government took a decision long back for setting up

the Third Wage Board for Working Journalists;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for implementing the decision; and

(c) whether there is a move to defer the setting up of the Wage Board for Working Journalists and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) It was decided in October, 1973, to set up a Third Wage Board for Working Journalists

(b) Matters relating to appointment of Chairman, independent members and representatives of employers and workers are being finalized

(c) No Sir The Board is in the process of being constituted.

इस्पात के वितरण की नई प्रणाली

*71. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :**
श्री पी० नरसिम्हा रेड्डी :

क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जून, 1974 में उन्होंने यह घोषणा की थी कि इस्पात का वितरण ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है और इसे ठीक करने के लिये नई प्रणाली शीघ्र घोषित की जायेगी, और

(ख) क्या इस बीच नई प्रणाली लागू कर दी गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस प्रणाली के कारण पिछली प्रणाली के कौन-कौन से दोष व गलतियां दूर हो जायेंगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) (क) और (ख) वितरण प्रणाली की सतत समीक्षा की जाती है और जब कभी आवश्यकता होती है उसमें परिवर्तन किये जाते हैं। प्रस्तावित परिवर्तनों की सूची सभापटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

(1) इसके बाद इस्पात प्राथमिकता समिति द्वारा इस्पात का आबंटन छमाही आधार पर किया जायेगा।

(2) इसके बाद मुख्य इस्पात कारखानों द्वारा सीधा प्रेषण इस्पात प्राथमिकता समिति के लगभग 800 मुख्य आवंटनियों को किया जायेगा। इस्पात प्राथमिकता समिति शेष आवंटनियों को इस्पात मुख्य उत्पादकों के स्टाकयार्डों के जरिये दिलायेगी।

(3) पुरानी परियोजनाओं की भावी मांगों और नई परियोजनाओं।स्वीकृत औद्योगिक इकाइयों की आवश्यक मांगों को ध्यान में रख कर सीधे आवंटनियों की सूची में समय समय पर संशोधित किया जायेगा।

(4) सहन वर्ग के उद्योगों की सूची का विस्तार किया जायेगा और इसके बाल्टी इम बैरल कनस्तर कुण्डी कावले, खटी और फर्नीचर निर्माताओं को शामिल किया जायेगा। इन उद्योगों को वार्षिक आधार पर आबंटन किया जायेगा।

(5) इस्पात सामग्री के लिए इंडेंट बुक करते समय बयाना जमा कराने की शर्त हटा दी गई है।

(6) भविष्य में संयुक्त सचिव समिति पिछले आबंटनों तथा बकाया आर्डरों को ध्यान में रखकर मांगपत्रों की जांच पड़ताल करेगी।

कोयले के मूल्य में वृद्धि

*72. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :**
श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी :

क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कोयले के मूल्यों में जून 1974 से 10 रुपये प्रति टन की वृद्धि की गई है, और

(ख) कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद से कोयले के मूल्य में कितनी बार वृद्धि की गई है और कुल मिलाकर कितनी वृद्धि की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) : (क) जनवरी 1974 में गठित अन्तर मंत्रालयिक समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट को विचार कर लेने के फलस्वरूप भारत सरकार ने 1-4-1974 से कोयले के विभिन्न ग्रेडों के खान-मुहाना मूल्यों में वृद्धि करना स्वीकार कर लिया है । औसत वृद्धि लगभग 10 रुपये प्रति टन बैठती है।

(ख) कोककर कोयला खानों के 1-5-1972 से राष्ट्रीयकरण से भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० द्वारा उत्पादित कोककर कोयले के मूल्यों में तीन बार वृद्धि की गई है और कोयला खान प्राधिकरण लि० द्वारा उत्पादित कोयले के मूल्यों में राष्ट्रीयकरण अर्थात् 1-5-1973 से एक बार वृद्धि की गई है । मूल्य वृद्धि कोयले के ग्रेड के अनुसार भिन्न-भिन्न मात्रा में है ।

बोनस पुनर्विलोकन समिति की सिफारिशें

*73. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बोनस पुनर्विलोकन समिति (बोनस रिव्यू कमेटी) की मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या है;

(ख) उसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और उस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) रेल, डाक तथा तार विभाग, रक्षा उत्पादन, सड़क व विमान परिवहन और नौवहन तथा अन्य सरकारी उपक्रमों में कब से समान दर से बोनस दिया जायेगा और वह दर क्या होगी ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) समिति की रिपोर्ट अभी तक पेश नहीं की गई है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Workers Laid off in 1972-73 due to Closure of Factories following Power Crisis

*74. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI CHIRANJIB JHA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers laid off during 1972-73 due to the closure of factories following power crisis; and

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to amend the Industrial Disputes Act for increasing the lay-off compensation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) A statement which summarises the available information about the number of workers laid off during 1972-73 due to the closure of factories arising from power shortages is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8038/74].

(b) The question of amending the lay-off provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, is under Government's consideration.

दक्षिण वियतनाम की अस्थायी क्रांतिकारी सरकार के एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल की भारत यात्रा

*75. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण वियतनाम की अस्थायी क्रांतिकारी सरकार के एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने हाल ही में भारत की यात्रा की थी;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त प्रतिनिधि मंडल के उनके साथ कोई बातचीत की थी और यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने अपनी सरकार की मान्यता का प्रश्न उठाया था और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां । पिछले महीने काठमाड़ू में अफ्रीकी-एशियाई शांति एवं एकता संगठन के वार्षिक महासम्मेलन में भाग लेने के पश्चात् यह प्रतिनिधिमंडल भारत में रुका था।

(ख) इस प्रतिनिधिमंडल के सदस्य जब विदेश मंत्री से मिलने आये थे उस समय बातचीत में वियतनाम की स्थिति पर विचार किया गया ।

(ग) जी हां , दक्षिण वियतनाम की अस्थायी क्रांतिकारी सरकार को मान्यता प्रदान करने का प्रश्न अभी भी सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Commissioning of Vijayanagar Steel Plant in Karnataka

*76. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of Vijayanagar Steel Plant in Karnataka;

(b) the estimated production of steel from the Plant and by when it is to be commissioned;

(c) the amount of money spent, whether the Plant was allowed to import key items and the progress so far made; and

(d) the allotment of funds made for the Plant in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) (a) The estimated total capital outlay on the Vijayanagar Steel Plant (on the basis of 1972 prices) is about Rs. 854 crores.

(b) The plant is proposed to be designed for a capacity of about 3.35 million tonnes of liquid steel, to be processed into 2.310 million tonnes of hot rolled strips and 0.655 million tonnes of billets. The plant is likely to be commissioned during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

(c) The expenditure on the project up to the end of 1973-74 was about Rs. 1.44 crores.

The Steel Authority of India Ltd. are taking action for the preparation of the Detailed Project Report. Meanwhile, land acquisition work and studies for the development of infrastructure facilities are in progress. No items of plant and equipment have been ordered as this question will come up for consideration only after the Detailed Project Report is received and scrutinised and a view is taken on the phasing of implementation of the works.

(d) In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, which is yet to be finalised a provision of Rs. 125 crores has been proposed for this project.

National Wage Policy

*77. SHRI BANAMALI BABU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a national minimum wage policy for the entire working class covering the industrial as well as agricultural workers; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b): There is yet no proposal for evolving a national minimum wage for the entire working class.

Accumulation of Steel with Steel Plants

*78. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether as much as three lakh tonnes of finished steel stocks have accumulated at the plants by the end of May this year;

(b) the value of this stock and the funds locked-up thereby;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made to find out the reasons therefor; and

(d) by what time the stocks will be cleared and whether in the meantime indentors have been advised to move their requirements by road transport?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) The total accumulation of saleable steel at the Steel Plants as on 31st May, 1974 was 3.95 lakh tonnas.

(b) The value of saleable steel stock at the Steel Plants as on 30.6.74 was approximately Rs. 70 crores.

(c) and (d) The accumulation is mainly due to rail movement difficulties. Efforts are being made to clear the accumulation (beyond the normal stock level) expeditiously, by making special arrangements with the Railways and also by moving materials by road and coastal ships to the extent feasible.

Visit to India by the Chogyal of Sikkim

*79. SHRI PILOO MODY:
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chogyal of Sikkim had refused to give his assent to the new Sikkimese Constitution and had visited New Delhi to discuss the matter with the Indian authorities; and

(b) if so, the nature of the talks held by him in New Delhi with the Indian authorities and the decisions taken?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b): The Sikkim Assembly passed a resolution on June 20 endorsing the Government of Sikkim Bill, 1974 The Chogyal visited New Delhi from June 25 to July 1, 1974. He held discussions on the political situation and constitutional development in the State with the Prime Minister, the Minister for External Affairs and senior officials of the Government. The Government of Sikkim Bill was endorsed by the Assembly on June 20 and on June 28, 1974. The Chogyal returned to Gangtok on July 1, 1974. On July 3 the Assembly met again and re-affrmed the Constitution Bill. The Chogyal gave his assent to the Bill on July 4, 1974.

Neutralisation of Difference of Wage and Price Rise

*80. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to fully neutralise the difference of wages and price rise and to ensure against erosion, through inflation and official deficit financing; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) and (b): In the organised sector, wage structures are being envolved increasingly through bipartite agreements between the parties and these cover the question of variable dearness allowance also.

So far the Central Government employees are concerned, the decisions of the Government, on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, provide for full neutralisation of the rise in the Consumer Price Index Number in regard to all employees whose revised basic pay as Rs 300/- and below per month.

Assessment regarding Iron ore of Kozhikode District of Kerala

513. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assessments regarding the quantitative availability and qualitative superiority of the iron ore available in Kozhikode District of Kerala have been completed; and

(b) if so, the results thereof and how Government propose to exploit these resources?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) and (b): A total reserve of 44.00 million tonnes of iron ore with 31.46 to 41.24 per cent iron has been estamated in the four blocks comprising Cheruppa, Nommmda, Nanduvallur and Elliyettmala in Kozhikode district of Kerala. Investigation for iron ore in the fifth block Alempara has also been completed and a report incorporating the reserve and grade of iron ore available in this area is being finalised.

Any decision on exploitation of these deposite can be taken only after the finalisation of the report on Alampara deposit and overall assessment of the area as a whole in the context of infra-structure availability and economic feasibility of exploitation for internal consumption or export.

Progress in Family Planning Programmes in States

514. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI BANAMALI BABU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the family planning programmes have not made any progress in the States as expected by the Centre;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA). (a) A statement showing the progress made in the aceptance of Family Planning methods during the years 1966-67 to 1973-74 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8039/74].

(b) The main reasons for non achievement of the targets were as under:—

(i) Proverty of the masses,

(ii) Low level of education and economic standards;

(iii) Severe financial constraints.

(c) Some of the important steps taken to help the States to accelerate the tempo of the programme are as follows:—

(i) Progressive improvement in the provision of infrastructure;

(ii) Keeping in view financial constraints relaxation have been given to fill in some of the posts of Medical Officers, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and Lady Health Visitors in order to provide an effective base of health and family planning services at different levels.

(iii) It has been decided to integrate progressively family planning, maternity and child welfare, nutrition, etc. so as to bring an integrated approach.

(iv) New strategy of motivation is being introduced with the assistance of the machinery of other welfare activities, such as Education, Agriculture, Community Development etc. in order to make family planning programme fully integrated in the socio-economic conditions of the country.

(v) Greater involvement of the community in the Family Planning programme is being aimed at.

(vi) The concept of small camps has been introduced with an additional assistance at the rate Rs. 5 per case.

Wage Fixation Machinery for Port and Dock Workers

515. SHRI M. S SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI BANAMALI BABU:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up wage fixation machinery for Port and Dock Workers; and

(b) if so, what would be the composition and terms of reference of the proposed body?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The question of setting up a suitable machinery for the purpose is under consideration.

Wagon Makers Plea for Price Rise

516. SHRI M. S. PURTY:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of HEAVY IN- be pleased to state:

(a) whether wagon makers have approached the Union Government for a price rise:

(b) whether any formula was arrived at after discussion among the Ministries of Railways, Finance and Heavy Industry; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). Ministry of Railways had worked out an agreement last year in consultation with this Ministry about the prices of wagons after taking into account certain variable factors like cost of steel, cost of conversion etc. The formula does not cover the increase in the prices of bought-out components fully. This question has been taken up with the Ministry of Railways.

'लेबर कोर्टस' को 'जूडिशियरी' (न्याय-पालिका) के नियंत्रण में लाने की मांग

517. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इस समय विभिन्न राज्यों में 'लेबर कोर्टस' सरकार के नियंत्रणाधीन है,

(ख) क्या इनके कार्य के अन्य 'जूडिशीयल कोर्टस' के अनुसार करते हुए इनका नियंत्रण 'जूडिशियरी' द्वारा किये जाने संबंधी मांग की गई है, और

(ग) यदि हां तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) (क) श्रम न्यायालय सम्बन्धित सरकार द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अनुसार गठित किये जाते है।

(ख) हाल ही मे इस प्रकार की कोई मांग नही की गई है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Expansion of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant

518. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6539 on the 11th April, 1974 and state:

(a) whether the scheme of expansion of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant has since been considered, if not, when it is likely to be completed;

(b) whether it is being included in the Fifth Plan; and

(c) if so, the time schedule for its completion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI UBODH HANSDA): (a) The examination of the scheme of expansion has not yet been completed. It is not possible to indicate when this will be completed.

(b) It has been included in the Draft Fifth Plan.

(c) This can be drawn up only after the preparation of a detailed project report and the finalisation of the product mix for the scheme of expansion. It will also depend upon the Plant reaching a reasonable level of production in relation to its rated capacity.

रूस को एल्यूमीना की बिक्री

519. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोरबा स्थित 'बाल्को' द्वारा निर्मित एल्यूमीना सूत को किस दर पर बेचा गया;

(ख) किन-किन देशों ने उक्त एल्यूमीना खरीदने के प्रस्ताव किये थे; और

(ग) केवल रूस को एल्यूमीना बेचने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध प्रसाद) : (क) भारत एल्युमिनियम कम्पनी द्वारा 1974 के दौरान रूस को 719 रुपये प्रति मीट्रिक टन की दर से 50,000 टन एल्यूमीना विशाखापत्तनम् तक पोत पर्यंत निःशुल्क बचने का अनुबंध किया गया था।

(ख) और (ग). रूस के अतिरिक्त थाइलैण्ड ने लगभग उसी क़ीमत पर जिस पर रूस से अनुबंध किया गया है 7,500 टन एल्युमीना खरीदने का करार किया है। किसी अन्य विदेशी पार्टी ने रूस के लिए प्रस्तावित कीमत पर एल्युमीना खरीदने में रुचि नहीं दिखाई है ।

Increase in Price of Commercial Vehicles

520 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed the commercial vehicle manufacturers to raise the prices of vehicles recently;

(b) if so, the rate of increase allowed and the reasons thereof; and

(c) how many times the prices have been allowed to be raised during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The manufacturers of commercial vehicles of 3-tonnes and above have been allowed to increase the price of their vehicles between 3.25 per cent to 7.5 per cent with effect from 15-5-74. The increase has been allowed in consideration of rise in costs of production.

(c) Prior to 8th May, 1973, the manufacturers were free to fix the price of their vehicles. Only one price increase has generally been granted since 8th May 1973 to the vehicle manufacturers.

Grant of Scholarships to Students of Kunjpura Sainik School

521. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholarships granted to the students from the Union Territory of Delhi admitted in the Sainik School, Kunjpura during the year 1968;

(b) whether the scholarships were tenable for the full term of their stay at the school;

(c) if so, whether there are any students who are still in the school but whose scholarship money has not been remitted to the said school in 1972-73; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) 17.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) There is only one student in Sainik School, Kunjpura whose scholarship claim for Rs. 2200 for 1972-73 has not been remitted so far. The Delhi Administration had disallowed the claim. However, that Administration has recently agreed to sanction the scholarship.

भारत द्वारा अणु बम का निर्माण

523. **श्री राम रतन शर्मा :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश की अणु बम बनाने की क्षमता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश मे अणु बम कब तक बन जाएगा ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख) आणविक अस्त्रों के निर्माण के बारे में सरकार की नीति कई अवसरों पर संसद में स्पष्ट की जा चुकी है । यह नीति अणु ऊ को शान्ति प्रयोजनो में उपयोग करने की है । इसके समानुरूप, भारत द्वारा 18 मई, 1974 को किया गया आणविक विस्फोट पूर्णतया शान्ति प्रयोजनो के लिए था । इस प्रकार यह मानना होगा कि सरकारी नीति के संदर्भ मे यह प्रश्न कि क्या देश मे अणु बम बनाने की क्षमता है और यदि हां, तो किस समय तक देश मे अणु बम बना लिया जाएगा, अनुमान मात्र है ।

Carbonization Plant in A.P.

524. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Carbonization Plant in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, broad out lines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER N THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up a Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant at Ramakrishnapur in Andhra Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 1 crores The plant is expected to produce 500 tonnes of coke per day and will meet the demand for such type of coal from Andhra Pradesh and other adjoining States. The management of the plant will be vested in an independent company, the equity capital of which will be financed by the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., and the Central Government in the ratio of 1:2.

Loss suffered by Jessop and Company

525. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jessop and Company, one of the largest workshops engaged in manufacture of heavy and complicated engineering goods, are continuing to incur heavy losses; and

(b) if so, the reasons and facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The losses continue but severity of losses has substantially abated.

(b) (i) Unremunerative orders taken in the past (ii) Short and untimely supply of materials and components. (iii) Low level of financial liquidity militating against production and inventory planning in the context of rising prices. (iv) Loss of man-hours due to power shedding.

Inquiry into Working of Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd. J. K. Nagar

526. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have appointed a three-man Committee under the Industrial Development (Regulation) Act, to make a detailed inquiry into the working of Aluminium Corporation of India Limited at J. K. Nagar, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the main features of the findings of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir (b) The report of the Committee is at present under examination of Government.

देश में खाद्य अपमिश्रण के मामले

527. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में खाद्य अपमिश्रण विरोधी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत 1972-73 और 1973-74 में प्रत्येक वर्ष कितने मामलों का पता लगाया गया; और

(ख) इस अधिनियम को और अधिक कठोर बनाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम, 1954 के अधीन 1972 के पचास वर्ष और 1973-74 के वित्तीय वर्ष में नवीनतम उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार भारत में क्रमश: 34064 और 18262 मामलों का पता लगाया गया। असम, जम्मू व कश्मीर, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, मेघालय, तमिलनाडु, त्रिपुरा, नागालैण्ड, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह और गोवा दमन दिवी में 1973-74 की सूचना अभी तक नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) दण्ड को और अधिक कठोर बनाने तथा इस अधिनियम की कमियों को दूर करने की दृष्टि से खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम, 1954 में आगे और संशोधन करने के लिए शीघ्र ही एक विधेयक लाने का विचार है ।

Seizure of Spurious Cosmetics in Sadar Bazar area of Delhi

528. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether spurious cosmetics worth about Rs. 20,000 have been

seized in the Sadar Bazar area of Delhi on the 1st June, 1974; and

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes. (b) No person was arrested as the offence in non-cognizable by Police under the provisions of Criminal Procedure Code. Investigations however, are being carried out with a view to launch prosecution.

Liberalisation of Rules for Allotment of Cars and Scooters

529. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have liberalised the rules for allotment of cars and scooters; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir, (b) Does not arise.

पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदियों और अन्य नागरिकों का प्रत्यावर्तन

530. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों और अन्य नागरिकों का प्रत्यावर्तन कर दिया गया है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है; और

(ग) उनके प्रत्यावर्तन और अन्य मदों पर कितना व्यय किया गया ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख) सभी पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दी जिनकी संख्या 75,193 थी और संरक्षणात्मक हिरासत में रखे गये 17,520 असैनिकों का अब तक प्रत्यावर्तन किया जा चुका है ।

(ग) पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों और संरक्षणात्मक हिरासत में रखे गये असैनिकों के केवल प्रत्यावर्तन पर किए गए खर्च के अलग से आकडे नही रखे जा रहे है । तथापि, वास्तविक संकलन के अनुसार 31 मई, 1974 तक कुल 34,91,27,000 रुपए खर्च किए जा चुके है ।

Pak firing on Indian Security force in Chhamb Sector

531. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani troops had fired at Indian Security Force on the night of June 17-18, 1974 near Khour in Akhnoor Tehsil of Chhamb Sector; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No Sir. (b) Does not arise.

विदेशों को हथियार और गोलाबारूद की तस्करी

532. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 12 जून, 1974 के विभिन्न समाचारों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पिछले एक पखवाडे मे भारत से विदेशों को हथियार और गोला-बारूद की तस्करी की गई ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ज्ञापन दिया गया है ; और

(ग) प्रकाशित समाचार की वास्तविकता और सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

पाकिस्तान के साथ युद्धवर्जन संधि का प्रस्ताव

533. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री विश्वनाथ मुनसुनवाला :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार से प्रस्ताव किया है कि दोनो देश युद्धवर्जन संधि के किसी मसौदे पर सहमत हो जायें और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर पाकिस्तान सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह): (क) पिछले वर्षों मे हमने कई मौकों पर पाकिस्तान को "युद्ध नही" संधि की पेशकश की थी, लेकिन हाल के वर्षों में उस पेशकश को औपचारिक तौर पर दोहराया नही गया है क्योंकि पाकिस्तान ऐसी संधि का सख्त विरोध करता रहा है ।

लेकिन शिमला करार मे भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच द्विपक्षीय तौर पर सभी मतभेदों को शान्तिपूर्ण ढग से तय करने की सभी आवश्यक बाते मौजुद है । करार में दोनों देशो से कहा गया है कि वे बल प्रयोग की धमकी का त्याग करे ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Alleged financial crisis in Bharat Coking Coal Limited

534. SHRI VASANT SATHE::
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Coking Coal Limited is facing a serious financial crisis and has no funds to take delivery of store materials, worth millions of rupees, lying with the Railways, and that lakhs of rupees are being paid as demurrage; and

(b) if so, the nature of financial crisis that has overtaken the unit and the action taken|proposed by Government to help overcome the unit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b) The increase in wages and in the cost of other inputs without corresponding increase in the price of coal had created a temporary financial crisis in the Bharat Coking Coal Limited. The increase of pithead prices notified on the 31st May, 1974 is expected to improve the financial position of the Company.

Recruitment and Promotion Policy of E.S.I.C.

535. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees State Insurance Corporation has finalised its recruitment and promotion policy;

(b) whether it has negotiated and settled with the organisation of employees; and

(c) whether it is similar or different from the policy of recruitment and promotion in the Employees Providend Fund Organisation: if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information:—

(a) and (b). The recruitment regulations for the various posts in the Corporation were framed in 1965, after taking into account the comments/suggestions made by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Employees Federation/

Union/Associations.

(c) The recruitment regulations of the two Organisations differ from each other in some particulars, depending on the differing requirements of the Organisations.

Small Pox in Bihar

536. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether small pox has taken a toll of 8,000 lives in Bihar;

(b) if so, whether several thousands have become disfigured and blinded during the last five months;

(c) whether his Ministry has initiated any steps in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) During the period from January to 14th July, 1974, 95,793 cases and 15,807 deaths due to smallpox are reported to have occured in Bihar.

(b) While smallpox disfigures because of pock marks, cases of blindness are rare.

(c) and (d). The Central Government have taken prompt measures to assist the State Health authorities, who are primarily responsible for the implementation of the health programmes, to meet the current situation. The measures already taken are as follows:—

1. Priority is being accorded to Primary vaccinations (which include neonatal vaccinations also) and to active search for even suspected smallpox cases.

2. The implementation of Smallpox Eradication Programme in Bihar is reviewed regularly. Deficiencies detected in the implementation of programme are brought out so that remedial measures may be taken immediately.

3. Adequate quantities of potent Freeze Dried Smallpox Vaccine and Health Education material are being supplied and stocked at Patna and Ranchi.

4 Under the National Smallpox Eradication Programme, which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 100 per cent Central assistance is provided to the State for implementation of the Programme.

5. In addition to the normal health staff 32 special surveillance teams headed by Senior Epidemiologists and 29 containment teams have been deputed for work in Bihar.

6. Civil authority is being used to assist the health staff in their efforts. In many districts, village level workers and Panchayat Sewaks are put on duty along with health staff to perform containment vaccination.

7. Apart from the supply of bifurcated needles and printed proformae, WHO is also assisting the programme by making available services of WHO Epidemiologists. 55 vehicles have been provided by the WHO and 30 vehicles are being sent to Bihar shortly. The per diem allowances of these Epidemiologists and the members of the containment teams and the petrol charges for the vehicles are borne by the WHO.

Production of Steel in Public Sector Steel Plants during 1974

537. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of Public Sector Steel Plants in the first 6 months of 1974 has marked any improvement on the output of last year;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken early this year to improve the production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir. The production of saleable steel from the three public sector steel plants of Hindustan Steel Ltd. during the period, January to June, 1974, was 1.377 million tonnes against 1.477 million tonnes in the corresponding period last year.

(b) The production during the quarter, January—March, 1974, was affected adversely mainly due to dislocation in the movement of coal and other raw materials and of finished products, necessitating the imposition of drastic cuts on production in keeping with the minimal flow of raw materials. Having regard to this situation and the possibility of a strike by Railway employees, the production targets for the first quarter of 1974-75 were kept low so as to build stocks of raw materials before resumption of normal operations. While the production was restricted throughout April, 1974, the plants had to be operated at the minimum level permissible on considerations of technological safety of plant and equipment from the beginning of May, 1974. This was done by resorting to planned blanking of some coke ovens and stopping some of the blast furnaces and steel making and rolling units to avoid any sudden stoppage on account of the Railway strike.

(c) The targets of production for 1974-75 have been drawn up in consultation with all the appropriate agencies after making an assessment of the requirements of power, other essential inputs and rail transport. Close and constant liaison is being maintained with these agencies to ensure that production does not suffer on account of shortage in the supply of these requirements.

Accord between India and Bangladesh on Farakka and Enclaves

538. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any accord has been reached on Farakka and Enclaves between India and Bangladesh recently; and

(b) if so, the main meatures thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) On enclaves, accord has been reached through the Border Demarcation Agreement of the 16 May, 1974. On Farakka, both Governments have recognised certain facts of the question and set in motion the steps to arrive at an equitable settlement.

(b) The Border Demarcation Agreement of the 16th May, 1974 provides for exchange of all Indian enclaves in Bangladesh with Bangladesh enclaves in India, with the exception of Dahagram and Angarpota which are to remain with Bangladesh in exchange for Berubari remaining with India. A copy of the Agreement was placed on the Table of the House on the 22nd of July, 1974.

On Farakka, during the visit of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to India in May, 1974 the two Prime Ministers noted that the Farakka Barrage project would be commissioned before

the end of 1974. They recognised that during the lean months there might not be sufficient water to meet the requirements of Calcutta port and of Bangladesh in full. They decided that the best means of augmenting the fair weather flow of the Ganga in the lean months, through optimum utilisation of the water resources of the region available to the two countries, should be studied by the Joint Rivers Commission which would make suitable recommendations to meet with the requirements of both the countries. Meanwhile, both Governments are determined to arrive at a mutually acceptable allocation of the available water during the periods of minimum flow.

Production of Steel and Coal

539 SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering an overall policy for efficient and increased production of steel and coal;

(b) if so, whether the final decision in this regard has been taken; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The increase in production is proposed to be obtained through judicious expansion of existing facilities and creation of new facilities, improvement in infrastructure facilities improved maintenance, provision of balancing equipment and improvement in industrial relations.

Reorganisation of H.S.L.

540. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to reorganise the Hindustan Steel Limited with separate companies for all the four public sector steel mills; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines, with reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The question of restructuring Hindustan Steel Limited in the context of the establishment of Steel Authority of India Limited is presently under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Downgradation of capacities of Public Sector Steel Plants

541. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering in regard to downgradation of the installed capacities of the public sector steel plants:; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reorganisation of Industrial Training Centres

542 SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a well-knit and comprehensive plan for re-organisation and reorientation of the Industrial Training Centres in the country with a view to have training programmes with economic and employment trends;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the existing training capacity of the Industrial Training Centres and to what extent the trainees could be employed;

(d) whether lack of adequate employment opportunities, low stipends and lack of residential accommodation for the trainees are the main reasons for unsatisfactory progress of the industrial trainng programme; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard and broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Since the economic and employment trends vary from area to area, State Governments have been directed to carry out diversification in the training programmes based on the Standardised popular trades, for which employment opportunities are available locally. They have been further advised to start new training programmes based on local needs of the area in which an Industrial Training Institute is located. A proposal to convert about 75 ITIs into 'Captive' ITIs has also been mooted for the Fifth Plan period. Under this programme it is visualised that ITIs located in an industrialised area would cater to the training needs of a group of industries by organising special integrated training programmes for them.

(c) The existing training capacity of the ITIs in the country is about 1.56 lakh seats. The trainees after completion of training may take to self employment, or paid employment or join as Apprentices in the industry under the Apprentices Act, 1961. Figures of the extent of their employment are not available.

(d) and (e). (i) The progress of industrial training programme is, no doubt, linked with the employment opportunities. Of late, the admission position under this programme has considerably picked-up.

(ii) The National Council for Training in Vocational Trades has recommended raising the rate of stipend from Rs. 25 p.m. to Rs. 40 p.m. and percentage of beneficiaries from 33-1/3 per cent to 50 per cent of the total trainees in an ITI. Some of the States have already implemented this recommendation, while others are being persuaded to do so.

(iii) Arrangements for hostel accommodation exist in many of the ITIs.

Stipend Rates under Apprenticeship Act, 1961

543. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961, rates of stipend to be paid to the apprentices are Rs. 60/- per month during the first six months, Rs. 70/- per month during the next six months, Rs 80/- per month during the second year, Rs 90/- per month during the third year;

(b) whether in view of the fact that during the last 10 years prices of essential commodities and other things have gone up, Government propose to amend the Act to increase the amount of stipends; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. These rates have been in force from 1-8-1971.

(b) and (c). The Central Apprenticeship Council at its meeting held on the 27th June, 1974 have recommended the following revised rates of stipends for the Apprentices undergoing training under the Act:—

During the 1st year .	Rs. 90/- per month.
During the 2nd year	Rs. 100/- per month.
During the 3rd year .	Rs. 110/- per month.
During the 4th year.	Rs. 150/- per month.

Necessary action on the above recommendations of the Council is being taken. As the matter is covered under the Rules, amendment of the Act is not necessary for this purpose.

Amendment of Industrial Disputes Act

544 DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to bring forward an amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Government have under consideration a comprehensive legislation on Industrial Relations, which would *inter alia* provide for machinery of settlement of industrial disputes and other connected matters.

Increase in Price of Aluminium and its Products

545. DR RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved an increase in the price of aluminium and its products with effect from the 23rd May, 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the price of aluminium and its products for 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74 and upto July, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD): (a) to (c). Controlled prices of aluminium and its roducts (excluding extrusions and foils) were fixed by Government on 24-5-1971 *vide* Notification No. S.O. 2085 dated 24-5-1971 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) at pages 2170 to 2178.

Consequent on increase in the rates of excise duty, the controled prices were increased twice, *vide* Notification No. S.O. 56(E) dated 21-1-1972 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) at pages, 135-140 and Notification No. S.O. 331 (E) dated 2-5-72 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) at pages 899-905.

Owing to increase in the prices of inputs of aluminium, the Controlled prices of aluminium ingots and products of aluminium (excluding extrusions and foils) have been increased by Rs. 1090 per tonne (exclusive of excise duty) with effect from 23-5-1974 *vide* Notification No. S.O. 315(E) published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) at pages 1115-1121.

Further Budgetary support sought by Ministry of Steel and Mines to carry out its 1974-75 Plans

546. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry sought further Budgetary support of Rs. 63 crores to carry out its 1974-75 Plans;

(b) whether the internal resources of Hindustan Steel and SAIL have failed to meet the plan demands as contemplated earlier due to mismanagement; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to strictly adhere to the rule of 'One Secretary one Department in the Ministry'?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Efforts are being made to obtain additional funds in 1974-75 for the steel development programme.

(b) No, Sir. The additional budgetary support now sought is mainly, because of escalation in the cost of plant and equipment, of raw materials, wages, freight charges etc., the size of which could not be foreseen precisely at the time of budget formulation.

(c) Does not arise.

Extension of period of take over of I.I.S.C.O., Burnpur

547 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have recently extended the period of take over of Management of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, Burnpur, instead of its nationalisation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir. The period of take over of the management of Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd, has been extended for a further period of three years, from the 14th July, 1974

(b) After examination of various alternatives extension of the period of management by Government was considered the best in the circumstances now obtaining.

T.I S C.O. Expansion

548. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether T.I S.C.O. expansion is not possible without the assistance of the Union Government; and

(b) if so whether T I.S.C.O. is also proposed to be taken over for two years like I.I S.C.O.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No such conclusion has been reached so far. A detailed feasibility study on the possible expansion of the Steel Plant of TISCO was completed recently. This is presently being examined by a Steering Committee appointed by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Rubber based Industry in Sri Lanka by Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.

549 SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI BANAMALI BABU:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd propose to set up a rubber based industry in Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, whether it will be in collaboration with that country, and

(c) the terms of collaboration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Engineering Projects (India) Limited has prepared and submitted to the Government of Shri Lanka a project report for setting up a rubber based industry.

(b) Although the Government of Shri Lanka has accepted the project report, the question of collaboration has not been decided

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

Export of Equipments and Plant Machinery by Engineering Projects (India) Limited

550. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of equipments and plant machinery exported during the

last three years by the Engineering Projects (India) Limited;

(b) the countries to which they were exported; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHR DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Engineering Projects (India) Limited have not so far exported any plant and equipment to any country. This undertaking was set up about four years ago and they started exploring foreign markets during the past one and half years. They have secured export orders for plant and machinery of the approximate value of Rs. 6.0 rores whih includes an order for a Coke Oven Project in Yugoslavia. These orders have been procured recently and actual exports are expected to start towards the end of this year.

Normalcy between India and Portugal

551. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) whether Brazil has offered its good offices to bring about normalcy between India and Portugal; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Idia's relations with Portugal have been governed by Portugal's attitude on Goa and its policies in Africa. The restoration of normalcy would depend on future developments in respect of these policies.

Housing and Water supply Schemes for Mica Mines

552. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state;

(a) whether report of the sub-Committee, set up to go into the question of Housing and Water supply schemes for Mica Mines was discussed at the sixth meeting of the Central Advisory Board for Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund on the 29th May, 1974; and

(b) whether the sub-Committee has submitted reports for Mines in regard to Bihar and Andhra Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes.
(b) Yes.

59th Session of I.L.O.

553. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether India also attended the meeting of 59th Session of International Labour Organisation at Geneva in June, 1974;

(b) if so, the subject discussed; and

(c) the decision arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes.

(b) The following subjects were discussed:

(i) Report of the Director-General;

(ii) The programme and budget proposals and other financial questions;

(iii) Information and reports on the application of Conventions and Recommendations;

(iv) Paid Educational Leave;

(v) Control and prevention of ocupational hazards caused by caroinogenic substances and agents;

(vi) Organisations of rural workers and their role in economic and social development;

(vii) Migrant workers;

(viii) Human resources development vocational guidance and vocational training; and

(ix) Structure of the I.L.O.

(c) The Conference adopted a Convention and a complementary Recommendation each on Occupational Cancer and Paid Educational Leave. It also adopted five resolutions on different subjects.

New Lease of life to Mysore Mines

554. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Garland and Dalyell shaft areas of the Champion Reef Mine, which were abandoned some years ago, had been reopened for further development and exploitation;

(b) whether any intensive programme of exploration had given new lease of life to the Mysore mines; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) An intensive programme of exploratory development of the Mysore Mines is in hand and another rich ore shoot has been discovered which extends to south of Gifford system of faults for some distance along with the old workings. This new ore shoot is contributing significantly to production and its discovery indicates further possibilities of ore production from the Mysore Mine.

USSR collaboration for commercial production of light commercial vehicles

555. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI MUHAMMED SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any collaboration with USSR in designing and erecting the plant for commercial production of light commercial vehicles; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The collaborators have undertaken preparation of detailed project report. The terms envisage tranfer of complete know-how and transmission of all designs and detailed drawings. The collaborators have also offered assistance for export.

Coal Gas Plants

556. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA·
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a number of coal gasification plants in the country in view of the acute energy crisis;

(b) whether any scheme has been worked out in this regard; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission had appointed a Working Group on 'Coal Gasification' in January, 1974 and it submitted its report in July, 1974. The report has made a number of recommendations which are under consideration.

Indo-Portugese relations

557. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Portugese Government has approached our Government in the matter of normalising relations with our country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Anomalies in implementation of recommendations of Pay Commission

558. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Anomaly Committee has been formed at the Departmental Council of the J.C.M. to remove the glaring anomalies arising out of the implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations;

(b) if so, the number of anomalies rectified; and

(c) whether a statement will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) It has been decided to set up a Committee, consisting of representatives of the Staff side and Official side of the Departmental Council (JCM), to look into the anomalies arising as a result of the implementation of the Government's orders on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in respect of the "uncommon categories" of posts. Nominations, on behalf of the Staff side, for membership of the Committee have now been received and the Committee is expected to be constituted very shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement will be laid on the Table of the House in due course, after decisions have been taken by the Government on the recommendations that may be made by the Committee.

More work to H. A. L.

559. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more work has been provided in H.A.L., Kanpur; and

(b) if not, the reasons for this abnormal delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a). and (b). The question of allotting additional work to HAL (Kanpur Division), consequent upon the completion of the present work, is under active consideration of Government and it is hoped that a decision in the matter will be taken soon. In the meanwhile, HAL is making efforts to divert work to Kanpur Division from other divisions of HAL.

L.D.Cs. stagnating on maximum in Central Ordnance Depots

560. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a good number of L.D.Cs. are stagnating on the maxi-

mum since years together in Central Ordnance Depots;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the stagnation; and

(c) whether some *ad hoc* posts of U.D.Cs. are being created; and if so, from which day and the number of such posts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) With the introduction of the new pay scales with effect from 1st January 1973 as a result of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, no LDC in the Army Ordnance Corps is stagnating at the maximum of the scale of pay.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This suggestion to improve the promotion prospects of LDCs with long service is under examination.

Supreme Court judgment regarding Wage Board recommendations for P.T.I. employees

561. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the judgement of the Supreme Court regarding applicability of Wage Board recommendations to the P.T.I. employees has now been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Judgement of the Supreme Court is under study.

Chinese urge for lifting embargo on U.S. arms supply to Pakistan

562. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news-item published in a Delhi Daily dated the 14th June, 1974 that Chinese has urged the Government of U.S.A. to lift its embargo on arms supply to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government towards the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India have consistently emphasised that the transfer of arms to Pakistan, either directly or indirectly will impede the process of normalisation in the sub-continent and will be a mater of grave concern to us.

राजस्थान में धातुओं की खोज

563. **श्री लाल जी भाई** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में उन 16 स्थानों के नाम क्या है जहां कुछ महत्वपूर्ण धातुओं के भंडार मिलने की सभावना है जैसा कि 16 जून, 1974 के समाचार पत्रों में छपा था; और

(ख) कब और किस योजना के अन्तर्गत खुदाई कार्य आरम्भ किया जायेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा आधार धातुओं के लिये राजस्थान में निम्नलिखित 18 स्थानों में गहन खोज कार्य किया जा रहा है:–

1. बादशाहपुर क्षेत्र, जिला जयपुर (तांबा के लिये)
2. धौला क्षेत्र, जिला जयपुर (तांबा के लिए)
3. बालेश्वर क्षेत्र, जिला सीकर (तांबा के लिए)

4—मठोक क्षेत्र, जिला सीकर (तावा के लिए)

5 नवशी क्षेत्र, जिला झुनझुनू (तावा के लिए)

6 राजोठ क्षेत्र, खेतडी तावा पट्टी, जिला झुनझुन (तावा के लिए)

7 उसरी क्षेत्र, खेतडी, तावा पट्टी, जिला झुनझुनू (तावा के लिए)

8. बनवास क्षेत्र, खेतडी तावा पट्टी, जिला झुनझुन (तावा के लिए)

9 नालदेश्वर क्षेत्र, जिला अलवर (तावा के लिए)

10 बलदेवगढ क्षेत्र जिला अलवर (तावा के लिए)

11, 12, 13 समोदी, दरीवा—सूरस तथा बानेरा आर० एफ० क्षेत्र, जिला भीलवाडा (सीमा, जम्सा तथा तावा के लिए)

14 सीकरी क्षेत्र, जिला भीलवाडा (सीमा तथा जम्सा के लिए)

15,16, 17 जागपुरा दिलवाडा तथा पारासोला क्षेत्र जिला उदयपुर तथा वासवाडा (सीमा जम्सा तथा तावा के लिए)

18 चेनपुरा, क्षेत्र जिला अजमेर (तावा के लिए)

कुत्ते के काटे के नकली टीके

564. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कुत्ते के काटे के टीके देश मे नही बनते हैं और इस अभाव का लाभ उठाने वाली कुछ लाईसेस धारी फर्में नकली टीके तैयार कर रही है, जैसा कि 14 जून, 1974 के एक दैनिक समाचार पत्र मे छपा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली की उस फर्म का नाम क्या है जो यह प्रचार कर रही है कि जिसे इन टीकों की आवश्यकता हो वह उन्हे उस फर्म से मगा लें ,

(ग) क्या कुत्ते के काटे के टीके फ्रिज मे रखे जाते हैं और डाक द्वारा भेजे जाने से वे खराब हो जाते है , और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस बारे मे ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए०के० किस्कू): (क) ऐसे समाचार एक स्थानीय हिंदी दैनिक 'नव-भारत टाइम्स' मे 14 जून, 1974 को और 'टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया' तथा 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' मे 13 जून, 1974 को छपे हैं। किन्तु यह सत्य नही है कि कुत्ते के काटे (रेबीज) के टीके देश मे नही बनते है। रेबीज वेकसीन कुत्ते के काटे के टीके होते हैं जो मनुष्यों और कुत्तो, दोनो, को लगाए जाते है। केनाइन डिस्टेम्पर वैक्सीन तथा डी० एन० एल० वैक्सीन (डिस्टेम्पर हीपाटाइटिस लेप्टोस्पीरीसिस) तथा डी०एच० (डिस्टेम्पर हेपटाटिस वैक्सीन) जैसे अन्य टीके भी होते हैं जो कुत्तो को दिए जाते है। मनुष्यों को लगाई जाने वाली वैक्सीन तथा कुत्तो की बीमारी की रोकथाम के लिए दी जाने वाली वैक्सीन केन्द्रीय अनुसधान सस्थान, कसौली और हैफकिन इस्ट्रीट्यूट, बम्बई मे बनाई जाती है। कैनाइन डिस्टेम्पर वैक्सीन आमतौर पर विदेशो से आयात की जाती है ?

(ख) दिल्ली मे ऐसी कोई फर्म नही है जिसे कुत्ते के काटने के टीके बनाने का लाइसेस दिया गया हो और कुत्ते के काटने के नकली टीके बनाने का कोई मामला ध्यान मे नही आया है।

(ग) और (घ) इन वैक्सीनो को 2 डिग्री सेंटीग्रेड से 10 डिग्री सेंटीग्रेड के

सावधान में रखा जाता है। अतः इन्हें विशेष में रखना होता है। तथापि इन्हें बड़ी सावधानी के साथ डाक द्वारा भेजा जा सकता है।

Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravati Forge Plant

565. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revised estimate of Mysore Iron and Steel Limited, Bhadravati for the installation of Forge Plant at a cost of Rs. 12.9 crores is under the consideration of Union Government for clearance; and

(b) whether there was any increase in the original estimate on the revaluation of the D.M. and the inclusion of additional equipment to cover the latest technological developments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Impact of cut in steel consumption on Steel Industry

566. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to cut down the consumption of steel; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and to what extent the cut in steel consumption is going to affect the steel industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). In view of the high capital cost of setting up integrated iron and steel plants, shortage of inputs e.g. power and large foreign exchange expenditure on import of steel, Government have been considering various measures to cut down consumption of steel.

The cut in consumption of steel will not affect steel industry.

Guidelines to Indian Delegation to I.L.O. Meeting at Geneva

567. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had endorsed the guidelines for the Indian delegation to the meeting of International Labour Organisation;

(b) whether in Hong Kong the regional meeting of the International Confederation of Free Trade Union witnessed a concerted move to criticise India for having conducted the atomic test; and

(c) if so, the guidelines that were issued to the Indian Delegation, participating in the International Labour Organisation Conference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Government had issued suitable instructions to the Indian Government Delegation taking part in the 59th Session of the International Labour Conference, which was held at Geneva from the 5th to 25th June, 1974.

(b) The proposed Resolution was modified considerably after the Indian position was explained at the meeting. The original Resolution and the one finally adopted are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2040/74].

(c) In the Resolutions Committee of the Conference, the Government delegate from Pakistan made an indirect reference to the nuclear ex-

plosion recently carried out by India. The Indian Government Delegate made a statement in the Conference that in carrying out the nuclear test India had not violated any international agreement and that India intended using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only.

Places for setting up of Health Centres and Dispensaries in Kerala

568. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING
be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the places in Kerala where Health Centres and Dispensaries will be set up in the next two to three years and whether the Central Government have received a report regarding their necessity and whether the details have been asked for from the State Government in this regard;

(b) whether Government have received the outlines from the Government of Kerala and if so, the assistance sought therefor; and

(c) the decision taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). The setting up of hospitals and primary health centres is now covered under the Minimum Needs Programme for which funds are being provided in the State Plans. It is understood from the Government of Kerala that at present they propose to establish one Primary Health Centre in the Tribal Block area of Attapadi and 3 Taluk Hospitals under the Minimum Needs Programme. This scheme has been drawn up by the State Government after discussions in the Working Group of the Planning Commission.

Setting up of Heavy Industries in Kerala in Fifth Plan period

569. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY
be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes proposed to be taken up by Government for setting up new heavy industries and expansion of existing ones in Kerala during the Fifth Plan period;

(b) whether any proposal has been received from Government of Kerala in this regard; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A provision has been made in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the expansion of the Hindustan Machine Tools unit at Kalamassery for the manufacture of Linotype machines.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The following three proposals have been received:

(i) M/s. Kerala Fisheries Corporation Ltd. applied for grant of letter of intent for manufacture of Steel Hulled Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers for an annual capacity of 25 Nos. A letter of intent was granted to them in May, 1974.

(ii) M/s. Transformers & Electricals Kerala Ltd. (a State Government Undertaking) applied for expansion of their undertaking for manufacture of Power Transformers upto 400 KV. Current & Potential Transformers upto 400 KV and Bushings & On load tap changers. The letter of intent was granted to the undertaking on 23rd April. 1973. The terms of foreign collaboration for the manufacture of above items were approved by Government on 23rd February, 1974. The draft collaboration agreement submit-

ted by the undertaking is under examination.

(iii) An application was submitted by Government of Kerala on 1st June, 1974 for grant of industrial licence for setting up a new undertaking for the manufacture of 5000 tonnes per annum of steel fabrication and 2500 units of Railway Wagons per year. The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Cases of adulteration and sub-standard drugs and medicines manufactured in the country

570. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:
SHRI S. C SAMANTA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which adulteration and sub-standard drugs and medicines manufactured by pharmaceutical and drug factories in various parts of the country have been involved during the last three years, year-wise, State wise;

(b) the names of the manufacturers involved in these cases or allegedly involved in the practices; and

(c) the action taken in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the Sabha.

Voluntary ladies organisations for popularising Family Planning in Kerala

571. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are patronising voluntary organisations in Kerala particularly women's bodies for popularising family planning in urban areas and more so in tribal areas; and

(b) the names of organisations which got any aid during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Yes, in so far as urban areas are concerned. No Voluntary Organisation is working under Family Planning Programme in the tribal areas.

(b) The names of Voluntary Organisations which received grant-in-aid for Family Planning work during the last three years are given below:—

(1) The Bharat Sevak Samaj, Trivandrum.

(2) The Rotary Club Clinic, Poojapura, Trivandrum.

(3) The Lions Club. Kawdiar, Trivandrum.

(4) The Family Planning Association of India, Trivandrum Branch.

(5) The Trivandrum Cooperative Group Hospitals Society Limited, Trivandrum (started functioning during 1972-73 and closed down Voluntarily in July, 1973).

(6) Sivagiri Sree Narayana Medical Mission, Varkala.

(7) N.S.S. Medical Mission, Pandalam.

(8) The Medical Relief Society, Chottanikara.

(9) Quilon Ladies Club. Quilon.

Shares of State Governments in Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants

572. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are considering the request of State

Governments to permit them to have shares in the Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir. Ministry of Steel & Mines have not received any request from the State Governments concerned for permission to have shares in the Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants.

(b) Does not arise.

Countries visited by Minister of State for External Affairs

573 SHRI S A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries visited by the Minister of State for External Affairs during the last three months; and

(b) the problems discussed and the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs visited Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, the United Kingdom, Bangladesh and Iraq.

(b) During his visit to Latin America and the U.K., the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs had fruitful discussions on bilateral political, economic, cultural and other matters of interest. He explained India's policies with regard to its neighbours, non-alignment, and, especially, our resolve to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The Minister of State also signed two cultural agreements—one with Colombia and another with Argentina.

In Bangladesh the Minister of State accompanied the President as Minister in-Waiting.

The Minister also paid a visit to Iraq from the 13th to the 17th July as head of the Indian Delegation to attend the anniversary celebrations of the July Revolutions of Iraq.

Steps taken to pursuade Pakistan for resumption of talks

574. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken recently to impress upon Pakistan the need to resume talks with India in the overall interest of the sub-continent;

(b) if so, the nature of efforts made; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Pakistan had unilaterally postponed the June 10 meeting for discussing resumption of postal, telecommunication links and travel under the Simla Agreement. Pakistan's excuse that India's peaceful nuclear experiment has vitiated the atmosphere and therefore some assurance or guarantee was needed before talks are resumed is quite untenable. India has continued to observe the Simla Agreement in the letter and spirit and the Agreement contains all the assurances necessary. It is, therefore, upto Pakistan to realise that implementation of normalisation measures is in her own interest.

Shortage of raw materials for Wagon Building Industry

575. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wagon building industry is facing trouble due to shortages of raw materials particularly steel;

(b) the particulars of pending orders of the Indian Railways and how much they are behind the delivery schedule; and

(c) whether they have any export commitments also and, if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 1-4-74, orders for 36,068.8 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers, are outstanding on the wagon industry. Out of these 10,955.1 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers are behind scheduled deliveries.

(c) The export orders with the Indian Wagon Builders are given below:—

S. No.	Country	Quantity	Approx. value in crores.
1.	Yugoslavia	3600 wagons	Rs. 37·4
2.	Iran	492 wagons	Rs. 4·2
3.	E. African Rlys.	100 wagons	Rs. 1·3
4.	Malaysia	110 wagons]	Rs. 1·7

Introduction of Atomic propulsion for Ships, Warships and Submarines for Defence

576. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will consider the desirability of introduction of atomic propulsion for ships, warships, submarines etc. necessary for the Indian defence;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout; and

(c) the steps taken for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The question of introduction of nuclear propulsion for Merchant and Naval ships is under the consideration of the Government in conformity with its policy to keep abreast of advances in technology and to harness their use as far as possible.

(b) and (c). It will not be in the public interest to disclose further details.

H. E. C. dues with public sector industrial undertakings

577. SHRI D. K PANDA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether various public industrial undertakings are having big dues to be cleared to Heavy Engineering Corporation;

(b) if so, the names of the undertakings and amount due from them to Heavy Engineering Corporation; and

(a) the reasons for keeping their payments pending to Heavy Engineering Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The names of the undertakings from which a substantial amount is due are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The Primary reasons for delay in the payment of the outstanding dues are shortage of funds with the undertakings, settlement of escalation claims of HEC and disputes in respect to equipment supplied, etc.

STATEMENT

	Name of the Public Sector Undertakings	Amount due (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Bokaro Steel Ltd.	367.25
2.	Bharat Aluminium Co.	376.85
3.	Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	18.07
4	Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	32.51
5.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	10.71
6.	G.R.M. Calcutta	125.12
7.	MDEP (GRW) Ranchi	28.67
8.	N.C.D.C. Ranchi	69.05
9.	Machine Tool Corporation, Ajmer	11.51
10.	Bhilai Steel Plant	49.63
11.	Rou kela Steel Plant	14.24
12.	Durgapur Steel Plant	21.03
13.	Oil & Natural Gas Commission	12.7
14.	N.D.M.C. Delhi	14.30

Supply of equipment for expansion of Steel Plants by H. E. C.

578. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Heavy Engineering Corporation is now in a position to supply equipment for the expansion of all the steel plants in the country;

(b) the public and private sector steel plants which have so far placed orders with Heavy Engineering Corporation; and

(c) whether any of these steel plants have placed orders abroad for such equipments which are available with Heavy Engineering Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. HEC is now in a position to supply most of the equipment required for expansion of the steel plants.

(b) Bokaro Steel Limited and Bhilai Steel Plant have placed orders on HEC for equipment required for their expansion. Expansion programmes of the other steel plants have not been finalised.

(c) Orders have been placed abroad for only such items of equipment as cannot be manufactured by HEC to suit the prescribed specifications or the schedule for erection and commissioning of equipment.

CMA drive to stamp out corruption in Coal distribution

579. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CMA has undertaken a big drive to stamp out corruption in the coal mines especially in matters connected with the coal distribution; and

(b) if so, the concrete steps taken and the results of this operation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). CMA has taken various measures to check corruption which include transfer of and disciplinary action against the erring officials, streamlining of sales procedures, obtaining the assistance of CBI and other police authorities and posting of security force in the coalfields. These measures have brought about considerable improvement, though there is scope for further improvement.

C. M. A. vigilance wing at Raniganj area

580. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CMA has set up a small vigilance wing at Raniganj area to check the misuse of the delivery orders by dealers; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the results of the work of this organisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Vigilence Organisation of Coal Mines Authority has its Divisional Unit in their Eastern Division. In addition, Vigilance squads have been organised in this Division of the Coal Mines Authority. These squads are doing good work. It is, however, not in the public interest to disclose details of their organisation or working methods and procedures.

Purchase of "Nimrod" maritime reconnaissance aircraft by India from Britain

581. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to buy "Nimrod" the most sophisticated maritime reconnaissance aircraft, from Britain; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof including the cost?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Procurement of a suitable Maritime Reconnaissance aircraft is under consideration.

Streamlining of Drug Control Organisation in States

582. SHRI H. N MUKERJEE.
SHRI S A. MURUGANANTHAM.
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have urged the States to streamline the drug control organisations in the States and propose to launch a nationwide campaign against spurious drugs;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to give any financial assistance towards this and if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). Yes. All the

State Governments were adrdessed to streamline the drug control organisatio:ns in the States. This was also emphasised at the Joint meeting of the Central Council of Health and the Central Family Planning Council held in New Delhi in April, 1974. The proceedings of the joint meeting have been circulated to all State Governments/Union Territories for necessary action in the matter.

(c) A scheme for giving financial assistance to States/Union Territories has been included in the Fifth Plan to establish combined Food and Drug Laboratories in various parts of the country.

Development of Coal Mines by TISCO

583. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the B C.C.L. had held a meeting in August, 1973 to discuss the proposals by TISCO to develop some of the mines belonging to N.C.D.C. and B.C.C.L.;

(b) whether in this meeting the B.C.C.L. agreed to TISCO proposals whereas N.C.D.C. officials refused to commit themselves; and

(c) in view of this whether Government would clarify the actual position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). In connection with the proposal for the expansion of the capacity of TISCO's captive collieries, a view was expressed at one time that it would be in the large national interest if the detailed feasibility study proposed to be carried out by TISCO for this purpose, could also cover the contiguous areas held by NCDC and BCCL. A meeting was held in August 1973 by the Chairman, BCCL, to examine the technical aspects of question. There was, however, no question of any agreement by BCCL to any specific proposal at this meeting. There was no proposal before Government at any time that TISCO should mark or in any way develop any of the public sector mines. It has been decided that the detailed feasibility study to be conducted by TISCO should be confined to the collieries under their control.

Setting up of coal dumps in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh by Private Dealers

584. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal dumps and depots which were to be set up in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh were originally planned in public sector;

(b) whether CMA has now allowed private dealers to set up coal dumps and depots in seven important centres in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this policy change?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Coal Mines Authority Ltd. are opening coal dumps/depots at selected places on dealership basis for which preference is being given to State Government organisations, and Cooperatives.

Accumulated coal caught fire at Pitheads

585. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the month of May last large quantity of coal stock accumulated at pitheads caught fire;

(b) if so, the loss incurred thereby; and

(c) the steps taken against recurrence of such incidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) It is not possible to make a precise estimate of the loss incurred.

(c) Various measures have been taken, which include provision of water pipe lines, lowering the height of coal stacks and coordinating with the Railways for regular clearance of coal produced by provision of matching rail transport facilities.

Concentration of China's Army on Ladakh Border and Pakistan's Army on Kashmir Borders

586. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to reports recorded by the U.S.A. and Russian global-air-inspection sources, China has made unusual concentration of her army along the Ladakh border;

(b) whether Pakistani military activities have also been intensified along Kashmir border;

(c) if so, the facts available with the Government regarding these two Western and Eastern borders of Kashmir;

(d) whether China has made any unusual concentration of her army along the Tibet border; and

(e) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) and (c). During June and early July 1974, there has been an increase in cases of firing by Pakistani troops from across the line of control. Our reports also indicate increased Pak. army manouvres and movements along this border.

(d) and (e). No unusual Chinese army concentrations have come to notice along the Northern borders.

Affixing of labels of well-known brands of butter and cheese on packages of adulterated butter and cheese

587. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of persons are in practice of affixing the labels of well-known brands of butter and cheese on the packages of adulterated butter and cheese;

(b) if so, whether some persons have also been arrested in this regard and if so, their number, State-wise; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to check such menace?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Increase in prices of Scooters

588. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to grant price increases to scooter manufacturers;

(b) if so, the magnitude of this price increase for different units; and

(c) the actual selling price of scooters in Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Calcutta

on 15th June, 1973 and 18th June, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 12-2-1974 the ex-factory retail selling prices (inclusive of dealers' commission) of Bajaj and Lambretta 150 cc scooters were allowed to be increased by Rs. 249/- and Rs. 883/- respectively on provisional basis subject to the condition that the final prices would be fixed after a detailed cost examination. As a result of the cost examination, Government allowed on 1-6-1974 an increase of Rs. 229/- in the ex-factory retail selling price of Bajaj scooter over and above the price increase allowed on 12-2-1974, and no increase was allowed for Lambretta 150 cc scooter over the prevailing ex-factory retail selling price allowed on 12-2-1974, Government have also allowed on 17-7-1974 an increase of Rs. 485/- in the ex-factory retail selling price (inclusive of dealers' commission and the price of pillion seat) of Rajdoot scooter 175 cc. model on provisional basis.

(c) The information is given as under:

Model of Scooter	Name of place	Selling price on 15-6-1973	Selling price on 18-6-1974
		Rs.	Rs.
Lambretta 150 cc	Delhi	3331·94	4425·27
	Bombay.	3162·20	4218·75
	Madras.	3486·85	4669·30
	Bangalore	3437·60	4503·87
	Hyderabad	3486·85	4 69·30
	Calcutta	3461·38	4825·97
Bajaj 150 cc	Delhi	3182·70	3837·17
	Bombay.	3105·33	3783·85
	Madras.	3304·08	4047·81
	Bangalore	3236 28	3940 89
	Hyderabad	3212 22	3888·12
	Calcutta	3270·81	3980·95
Rajdoot 175 cc	Delhi	3137·58	3486·82
	Bombay.	3137·58	3486·82
	Madras.	3137·58	3486·82
	Bangalore	3137·58	3486·82
	Hyderabad	3137·58	3486·82
	Calcutta.	3137·58	3486·82

Lock-out in Hindustan Aluminium Corporation

589. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a lock-out in the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited, Mirzapur;

(b) whether the lock-out was imposed to force the Government to agree to an upward revision of prices of aluminium products;

(c) whether Government have agreed to such a revision; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The revision of prices of aluminium and its products, made effective from 23rd May, 1974, was not related to the lock-out imposed by the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd. The revision was necessitated by steep increases in the prices of raw materials used in aluminium production during the period after the fixation of controlled prices for aluminium and its products with effect from 24th May, 1971.

Conference of littoral Countries of Indian Ocean

590. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed a Conference of major naval powers and littoral countries of the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, whether any response has been received by Government; and

(c) when the proposed Conference is to be held and where?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Textile Machinery requirements of Fifth Plan

591. SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he told the Development Council for Textile Machinery on the 31st May, 1974 that the machinery required for both replacement and new installation would be worth over Rs. 1,000 crores during the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether the effective capacity of the Industry is only worth Rs. 60 crores and if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether plans for expansion of Textile Machinery Industry are under consideration, if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The installed capacity of the Textile Machinery Industry is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 117 crores.

(c) The Textile Machinery Industry is being geared to the production level of approximately Rs. 90 crores a year. It will be possible to meet the effective demand of textile machinery substantially by selective expansion of installed capacity and bringing in new capacity in a time coordinated manner.

Import of Steel

592. SHRI M KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Limited has decided to import 8,00,000 tons of steel this year; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Import by Hindustan Steel Limited during 1974-75 is expected to be of the order of 1.13 million tonnes of steel.

(b) Imports will consist mainly of HR Coils, CR Sheets/Coils, MS Plates, Structurals, Tin Plates and Electrical Steel Sheets.

Proposal for raising a Corps for multi-purpose medi-care workers

593. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed to raise a Corps of multipurpose medi-care workers to ensure success of its new strategy of integrated medical care for the country side; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal and the time schedule for implementation of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Yes.

(b) In the field of Health, Family Planning and Maternity and Child Health the approach during the Fifth Five Year Plan will be to increasingly integrate the Health, Family Planning, M.C.H. and Nutrition services. Efforts will be made to convert more and more vertical programme workers into Multipurpose Workers.

The newly designated female health workers and supervisors will be the present ANMs, & L.H.Vs and newly designated male health workers will be the basic health workers, Malaria Surveillance Workers, Small Pox Vaccinators, Health Education Assistants (Tracoma) and Family Planning Health Assistants.

The scheme will be introduced in phases. In the 1st phase the programme of having multipurpose workers will be introduced in 103 districts where malaria is in maintenance phase and small pox has been controlled. The programme would be extended to other areas as malaria passes into maintenance phase or where small pox is controlled.

The implementation of the scheme involves training of about 55,000 personnel of different categories. According to programme drawn up for training, the first batch of workers of about 400 Primary Health Centres will switch on to Multipurpose Work sometime by the middle of next year.

Low Production in Durgapur Steel Plant

594. SHRI M KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether Durgapur Steel Plant has been suffering from very low productivity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Production at the Durgapur Steel Plant, during the period April-June, 1974, has exceeded the target, both in respect of ingot steel and saleable steel, as indicated below:—

In '000 tonnes.

S No.	Particulars	Productoin during the quarter April-June '74			
		Target	Actual	Variance	Over target
1.	Ingot Steel	155	173	(+)	18
2.	Saleable Steel	77	117	(+)	40

The production is, however, low when compared to the rated capacity.

The low production in the plant as compared to rated capacity has been due to a variety of reasons. These are the unsatisfactory condition of the coke ovens and other equipment, shortage of gas, equipment troubles, DVC power restrictions, railway movement difficulties and industrial relations problems. All possible efforts are being made to improve the production by taking a number of measures like repairs to coke ovens, use of alternative/auxiliary fuels to supplement coke oven gas availability, use of oxygen lancing in the open hearth furnaces to the extent possible, improved maintenance aimed at better equipment availability, speeding up of capital programmes and planned procurement of spares, refractories and other essential raw materials. In regard to industrial relations, efforts are being made to revive the three tier consultative machinery. In regard to supply of power, close and constant liaison is maintained with DVC and Ministry of Irrigation and power to see that the highest priority is given to the supply of power to the plant.

Revision of U N. Report on Indian Ocean

595. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.N. Report on Indian Ocean has been revised in view of the criticism by U.S.A :

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reaction of the Indian Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Following protests by a number of governments including the USA, the U.N. Secretary-General requested the three experts to review the Report on the Indian Ocean which was prepared pursuant to Resolution 3080 adopted by the General Assembly at its 28th Session in 1973.

After further consultations among the experts and with the UN Secretariat, a revised Report has now been issued which replaces the earlier one. The Report now deals with all five great powers in alphabetical order. References to facilities etc. which had been denied by the concerned governments have been deleted or modified. Other references have been attributed to the sources from which they have been taken The Report does not contain any conclusions or make any recommendations since it was required to be only a factual statement of the present position.

(c) The report has just been released and is under examination by Government.

मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम का स्थगन किया जाना

596. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक की सहायता से चल रही केन्द्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत "मलेरिया उन्मूलन" कार्यक्रम को गत दो वर्षों से स्थगित किया हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या है ; और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक कुल कितनी सहायता प्राप्त हुई है और भविष्य में कितनी सहायता प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्पू) :

(क) से (ग). : राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम को अब भी पांचवी योजना के दौरान एक केन्द्र पोषित योजना के रूप में जारी रखा गया है। वैसे इसे विश्व बैंक द्वारा सहायता नही दी जा रही है।

पाकिस्तान द्वारा प्रस्तावित वार्ता का स्थगित किया जाना

597. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :**
श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत-पाकिस्तान के बीच सचार व्यवस्था तथा व्यापार प्रारम्भ किए जाने के मामले पर पाकिस्तान द्वारा प्रस्तावित वार्ता के स्थगित किए जाने से शिमला समझौते पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पडने की आशा है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो पाकिस्तान द्वारा क्या कारण बताये गए है और इस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह): (क) और (ख) शिमला समझौते के अनुरूप सामान्यीकरण के कतिपय उपायो पर अमल करने के बारे मे बातचीत करने के लिए 10 जून, 1974 के लिए निश्चित बैठक का पाकिस्तान द्वारा इकतरफा तरीके स स्थगित किया जाना नितान अनुचित कार्यवाई है। भारत द्वारा 18 मई को ण नि-पूर्ण अणु-परीक्षण किये जाने से पूर्व भी पाकिस्तान ने सामान्यीकरण के तरीको के क्रियान्वयन मे कोई उत्साह नही दिखाया था। पाकिस्तान के इस विपरीत कदम से शिमला समझौते पर कोई असर नही पडता है क्योंकि पाकिस्तान को अंतत: इस बात का अहसास होगा कि सामान्यीकरण के तरीकों का क्रियान्वयन और दोनों देशों के बीच स्थायी शान्ति की स्थापना दोनों देशों के हित में हैं।

Fuel Research Institute Jealgora

598. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2229 on the 7th March, 1974 regarding Fuel Research Institute, Jealgore and state:

(a) whether the reports No. JHC/71/27 and JHC-71/28 of 29th October, 1971 prepared by CFRI, Dhanbad are available with Government Management of the Coal Mines, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, the grades of Coal according to Ash Content of sample and who took the sample?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Maharashtra Coal Mines Advised by Coal Board to Restrict Output

599 SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether instructions were issued by the Coal Board in May 1972, advising the Coal mines in Maharashtra to restrict their output by stowing,

(b) if so, the effect on output from June, 1972 to May 1973 as compared to the period during June, 1971 to June, 1972 and the exact output for the above periods and that for June, 1973 to May, 1974; and

(c) the above figures of output by development and depilloring by stowing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) Instructions were issued to all stowing collieries for restricting their output by stowing and increasing production by development.

(b) Total output of Maharashtra stowing collieries from June '72 to May '73 was . . . . 14·03 Lakh tonnes. Output from June '71 to May '72 was . . . 12·96 Lakh tonnes. and from June '73 to May '74 . . . . 11·9 Lakhs tonnes (approx)

(c) Output by development from June '72 to May '73 11·98 Lakh from June '71 to May, '72 . . . . 11·40 tonnes. and from June '73 to May '74 . . . . 10·36 Lakh tonnes (approx)

Output by depilloring with stowing from June '72 to May '73 was . . . . 2·05 lakh tonnes. from June '71 to May '72 . . . . . 1·56 lakh tonnes. and from June '73 to May '74 . . . . 1·54 lakh tonnes. (approx)

Crash of Indian Air Force Plane at Mehrpur near Silchar

600. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Air Force aircraft crashed in flames at Mehrpur near Silchar recently;

(b) if so, what were the causes of the crash; and

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted in this regard and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, an Indian Air Force aircraft crashed near Silchar on 7th June, 1974.

(b) and (c) A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the cause(s) of the accident. The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry have not yet been finalised.

Development of Communication Infrastructure in Coal Producing Areas

601. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government for setting up a separate authority for developing communication infra-structure in coal producing areas; and

(b) if so, at what stage of consideration the proposal stands and the salient features of the scheme envisaged?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Bihar has been consulted on the question of setting up a unified development authority in the Jharia Coalfield area to look after infra-structural facilities like, roads, sanitation, etc. It would

however, take time before any concrete proposals are formulated.

Walk out by Indian Diplomat at Banquet hosted by Chinese Prime Minister

602. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Diplomat walked out of a banquet hosted by the Chinese Prime Minister in honour of the Pakistani Prime Minister on the 12th May, 1974 when the Vice-Premier of China spoke of China's support to the "Right of self-determination of the people of Kashmir"; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have lodged protest with the Government of China in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The walk out itself amounted to a protest No separate protest has been lodged with the Government of People's Republic of China

Workers' Participation in Management in H M T

603 SHRI C K JAFFER SHERIFF:
SHRI D. B CHANDRA GOWDA

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers' representatives have been included in the board of directors by Hindustan Machine Tools to discuss various problems on the functioning of the factory and to suggest suitable solutions for improving production; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Legislation to fix Wages of Farm Labourers and Agricultural Workers

604 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward legislation to fix the wages of the farm and agricultural labourers;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, and

(c) the total number of days in a year for which they are employed and the wages earned by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No, Sir. Employment in agriculture is already covered by the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(b) Does not arise

(c) No recent information on these matters is available

Personnel Policies of Defence R&D and C S.I.R. not conducive to self-reliance

605. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of DEFFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the personnel policies of Defence R&D and C.S.I.R. are not likely to yield the desired results leading to self-reliance, as both are based on pre-World War II British pattern; and

(b) whether he proposes to take steps to reorganise the R&D set-up in

the country on a functional basis and give clear directives on the results to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Personnel policy of Defence R & D is being reviewed from time to time. The Defence Science Service was created in 1953 and was reviewed in 1967 and is again being reviewed to suit the changing pattern of requirements.

(b) In so far as Defence R & D is concerned, its Organisational set up is also reviewed from time to time keeping in view the results to be achieved by it. Some suggestions to effect basic changes in the organisation and procedure of Defence R & D are under consideration of the Government.

Meeting with Representatives of Mana Camp

606. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of refugees from Mana Camp have met him recently in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what are their main demands and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demand of the representatives was increase in the rate of cash dole by Rs. 10|- per head per month. An increase in cash dole of Rs. 5|- per head per month was allowed to all the new migrant families living in camps with effect from 10-5-74.

A further increase of Rs. 5|- per head per month was also allowed with effect from 19-6-74 to such of the families who agreed to move from camps to rehabilitation sites and work-sites (Karmi Shibirs). The increase also applies to:

(i) migrant families who are already in work-site camps (Karmi Shibirs).

(ii) families who are already in rehabilitation sites and who are eligible for maintenance assistance under the existing pattern.

(iii) P. L. Families in Camps and Homes.

Cases registered under Food Adulteration Act in Delhi

607. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases registered under the Food Adulteration Act in the Union Territory of Delhi during the year 1974-75 so far; and

(b) the action taken against those found involved in food adulteration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) 335 cases of food adulteration have been registered under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, during the period January to June, 1974.

(b) Prosecutions have been/are being launched in the courts of law against the offenders under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

Shift in China's Policy towards India

608. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any significant shift in China's policy towards India during the last few months; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government towards this change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No significant shift in China's official policy towards India was evident during the last few months.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Equipment by USSR for Heavy Electrical Plant at Hardwar

609 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the USSR has reassured India of speedy supply of equipment and components for the planned expansion of Heavy Electricals Plant at Hardwar; and

(b) if so, the latest position in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There is no expansion programme planned at Heavy Electricals Plant at Hardward.

(b) Does not arise.

Post Nationalisation Performance of Coal Industry

610. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether, by and large, the performance of the coal industry has not improved as expected after nationalisation;

(b) whether the effects of these failures have been compounded by artificial compartmentalisation of the industry into coking and non-coking and also by crossing lines of authority and management responsibility; and

(c) whether some measures are proposed to be adopted to improve the supply of coal in the country and also the mining conditions by establishing captive coking coal facilities for different steel plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The performance of the coal industry in 1973-74, the first complete year after the management of the non-coking coal mines was taken over in January '73 showed an increase of about 1 6 million tonnes as compared to the performance in 1972-73. This improvement was considered quite satisfactory as it was achieved notwithstanding, the innumerable problems that the industry had to face in the wake of nationalisation, such as absence of investment in the mines by the erstwhile private sector, regularisation of work force, proper categorisation, implementation of Wage Board, shortage of power etc.

(b) No, Sir. As a matter of fact, the Coal Mines Authority and the Bharat Coking Coal manage mines in well defined geographically different areas, which is conducive to good

management. Both have a well established management pattern with adequate delegation of power, down the line.

(c) Measures like opening of coal dumps at important consuming centres, rationalisation of coal transport, especially in Bengal-Bihar coalfields, maintenance of close liasion with the Railways for improvement in wagon supply, etc. are being adopted to improve the supply of coal in the country. Reconstruction and reorganisation of the mines, steps for improving working conditions etc., are also being implemented. All the coking coal mines except those which are captive to the private sector steel plants are in the public sector and the entire coking coal distribution is statutorily controlled. It is, therefore, considered not necessary to establish captive coking coal facilities for different steel plants separately.

Need-based Minimum Wage for Industrial and Agricultural Labour

611. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the demand of the C.I.T.U to guarantee need-based minimum wage for all the Industrial Labour and Agricultural labourer; and

(b) if so, whether it has been implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). As already indicated in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 2345 in the Lok Sabha on the 7th March, 1974, Government have no proposal at present for the introduction of a need-based minimum wage.

Capital Cost of Steel Projects in India

612. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capital cost of steel project in India is the highest today; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss suffered by Steel Plants due to Power Shortage during 1973

613 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss to Durgapur Steel Plant, Alloy Steel Plant, Bhilai Steel Plant and Rourkela Steel Plant due to shortage of power supply in the year 1973; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to check such losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) It has been estimated that there was a loss of production of saleable steel to the extent of 1,54,000 tonnes at the Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants on account of power shortage and/or coal shortage resulting from power shortage at the collieries and mines during 1973-74. The loss of production of ingot steel on this account at the Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, for the same period was of the order of 14,300 tonnes.

(b) Close and constant liaison is being maintained with the Ministry

of Irrigation and Power, the authorities of Damodar Valley Corporation and the State Governments concerned. The question of augmenting captive power generation capacity for these plants is also under examination.

Normal functioning of Durgapur Steel Plant Coke-oven Batteries

614. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) when the Coke-oven batteries of Durgapur Steel Plant will have its normal functioning and be able to feed the entire plant area in respect to gas and coal; and

(b) the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES ((SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b) It is expected that on the basis of the repairs|rebuilding of coke oven batteries now under way, production from the batteries will be more than adequate by January, 1975, for the targeted production, provided adequate coal is available. The improvement of gas supply will further depend on the continued availability of coal of the required volatile content.

Installation of Alloy and High Carbon Steel Wire Rod Mill by Mysore Iron and Steel Bhadravati Limited

615. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore Iron and Steel Limited Bhadravati has applied for a licence for the installation of an Alloy and High Carbon Steel Wire Rod Mill of a capacity of 60,000 tonnes per annum in the size range of 5.5 to 16 mm.; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A feasibility study of the scheme is being prepared by metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd., and details will become available only after this is completed. The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 15 crores. The wire rods produced will be utilised by wire redrawing industries for the production of wires of various sizes. The company have been granted a letter of intent valid for one year.

Pig Iron supply to Vijayawada

616 DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether against a monthly requirement of 5000 tons of pig iron at Vijayawada only 50 tons are being supplied;

(b) the consequences of this reduction in supply; and

(c) steps being taken to increase the supply?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

225 Crores to Coal Mines Authority to Maximise its Output

617. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal Mines Authority has been allowed by the Union Gov-

ernment to undertake advance action involving an expenditure of Rs 225 crores in 1974-75 and 1975-76 for maximising its output

(b) if so, the broad outlines of allocation of money for the purchase of machinery and plants and other items and expected increase in production, and

(c) the total production of coal at present in different mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) In connection with their 5th Plan programme the Coal Mines Authority has been allowed to undertake advance action involving an expenditure of Rs 225 24 crores during 1974-75 and 1975 76

(b) The break-up of the amount of Rs 225 24 crores is as under —

(i) For purchase of plant and machinary Rs 219 19 crores

(ii) For development of infrastructure Rs 6 05 crores

The above expenditure is related to increasing the overall production by about 46 million tonnes by the end of the Fifth Plan, i e 1978-79

(c) the actual production figures for the year 1973 74 in respect of the various Division and Areas of CMA are given in the enclosed statement

Statement

Production of Coal by Coal Mines Authority Ltd , during 1973-74

Division/Area	Production in million tonnes
1	2
Eastern Division	
Dishargarh	3 39
Sripur	3 18
Satgram	3 47
Kajora	4 84
Pandeveswar	4 14
Mugma	2 03
TOTAL	21 05
Central Division	
Arda, Hazaribagh	3 58
Kargali	3 21
Kathara	1 65
N Karanpura	1 69
Ramgarh	2 46
Singrauh	1 91
Talcher	1 05
TOTAL	15 55
Western Division	
Baikunthpur	2 18
Chirimiri	2 41
Korba	2 98
Nagpur	1 91
Ponch	3 40
Sohagpur	2 34
Wardha	1 23
TOTAL	16 45
Assam	
Assam	1 41
GRAND TOTAL	5 46

Coal Mines Planning and Design Institute

618 SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Govern-

ment for setting up a Coal Mines Planning and Design Institute; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Central Mine Planning and Design Institute with headquarters at Ranchi has already been set up under the Coal Mines Authority Limited. The Institute at Ranchi will have three Regional Institutes, one each at Asansol, Dhanbad and Nagpur to be set up in two phases, during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The existing Planning and Design Cell of the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. forms the nucleus of the Central Institute at Ranchi and the Planning and Design Cell of the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. would form the nucleus of the Regional Institute at Dhanbad.

The Central Institute at Ranchi is carrying out the work of project Planning and designing in respect of mines/minefields under its jurisdiction, as well as those connected with standardisation, typification, coordination and integration of applied research and development of new techniques of coal mining industry, perspective planning and limited coal exploration work. The Institute will in due course undertake planning and designing of new mines and modernisation/reconstruction of the existing mines for the achievement of the coal production targets.

Production Loss to HSL during recent Railway Strike

619. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the HSL suffered a huge production loss due to recent Railway strike; and

(b) whether Government succeeded in reaching the required quantity of coal to the steel plants during the Railway strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and(b). Taking into account the dislocation in the operations of the Steel Plants due to dislocation in rail movement in the last quarter of 1973-74 and the possibility of a strike by Railway employees, the production targets for the first quarter of 1974-76 were kept low as to build stocks of raw materials before resumption of normal operations. While the production at the plants was restricted throughout April, 1974, the plants had to be operated at the minimum level permissible on considerations of technological safety of plant and equipment from the beginning of May, 1974 to avoid any sudden stoppage on account of the Railway strike and a number of units were blanked or stopped. Consequently, the aggregate production of saleable steel from the Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants in May, 1974, came to 1,69,000 tonnes as against 2,10,000 tonnes in April, 1974. The supplies of coking coal to the steel plants were, however, maintained at a satisfactory level during the strike period resulting in appreciable improvement in stocks.

Stages of construction of three Steel Plants in South India

620. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) at what stages is the construction of the three steel plants in South India for which foundations were laid in 1971; and

(b) whether these works are progressing according to the schedule and when the production will start in each of these plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The construction schedules of the three new steel plants at Visakhapatnam, Vijayanagar and Salem will be worked out in the detailed Project Reports. The Steel Authority of India Ltd. are taking action for the preparation of the Detailed Project Reports in the case of Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar Steel Plants. The Detailed Project Report in respect of Salem Steel Plant is under preparation and is expected to be available by the end of this year. Concurrently, engineering of the first phase of the Salem Steel Project, which envisages the setting up of a cold rolling mill complex for cold rolling of stainless steel sheets and strips is inhand. This phase of the plant is likely to be completed towards the end of the Fifth Plan.

In the case of Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar Steel Projects, land acquisition and development of infrastructure facilities are in progress. These plants were programmed to start production only during the Sixth Plan period.

Increase in Small Pox Cases in the Country during last Two years

621. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI RAM KANWAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether small pox has become quite virulent and fatal in our country in the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many people were attacked by small pox and how many died of small pox in the last two years State-wise; and

(d) what steps Government intend to take to eradicate small pox from the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Since last year there has been a noticeable increase in the incidence of small pox in the country particularly in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The high incidence of small pox can be attributed to accumulated back-log of primary vaccinations, the lingering superstition among sections of the people against vaccination, and the intensive active search which is being carried out throughout the country for unearthing undetected cases.

(c) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8041/74].

(d) Under the intensive anti-small-pox campaign undertaken since last year the State Governments, who are primarily responsible for the implementation of the health programmes, have mobilised health personnel and transport for the case-search operations. The Central Government have taken prompt measures to assist the State Health authorities to meet the current situation. The number of Surveillance Teams headed by Senior Epidemilogists has been increased so far to 73 from 22, and Containment Teams to 69 as against 15 working last year in the endemic States, in addition to the normal staff of the Smallpox Eradication Programme. A number of additional vehicles are also being provided to the teams to ensure mobility. Adequate quantities of vaccine, bifurcated needles and health education material have been supplied and sufficient quantities kept in reserve

National Wage Policy on Payment of Wages during Strike Period

622. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to evolve a national policy on the

question of payment of wages during the strike period, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b). There is no such proposal at present

Lifting of Lock-out in HINDALCO

623 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken by Government to lift lock-out in HINDALCO (U P), and

(b) whether all the workers and staff members have been allowed to resume duty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) The matter falls essentially in the State sphere According to available information, lockout in this unit was lifted on May 8 1974 following intervention by the State Chief Minister All except 17 employees whose services have been terminated are reported to have joined duty, and the unit is now reported to be functioning smoothly

Lost of Production due to Lock-out in HINDALCO

624 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the loss of production in HINDALCO on account of lock-out declared by the management on the 11th April, 1974 and

(b) the steps proposed to see that the management does not hamper production by declaring lock-out?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA). (a) and (b). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere According to available information, lockout in this unit was lifted on May 8, 1974 following intervention by the State Chief Minister and the unit is now reported to be functioning smoothly

Supply of Adulterated Glucose to Hospital of Kanpur

625 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAJ. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state whether any action has been taken against the firm supplied adulterated Glucose to hospitals in Kanpur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) Yes action has been taken against the firm which had supplied sub-standard glucose

Profit and Loss of Public Sector Undertakings under Ministry of Heavy Industry

626 SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDEY Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the profit and loss position of the public sector undertakings under his Ministry during 1973-74 and what was the position in 1972-73 and 1971-72, and

(b) the total assets of these undertakings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI LALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT/8042/74]

Cost of Production of Gold in Kolar Mines

627 SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDEY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) what was the production of gold in Kolar Mines in 1972-73, 1973-74 and up to July, 1974

(b) the cost of production per ounce,

(c) whether the average cost of production of Kolar gold is higher than the cost of production in several other countries and

(d) if so the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STFEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) The production of gold in Kolar Mines during 1972-73 1973-74 and upto 19th June 1974 is as under —

	Grammes in lakhs
1972-73	20 00
1973 74	18 02
1974 75 (upto 19th June 1974	1 19

(b) The cost of production gold during the respective years has been as under —

	Per ounce
	Rs
1972 73 (Actuals	1 013 54
1973-74 (Revised Budget	1 252 26
1974-75 (Budget	1 324 79

(c) and (d) No comparable cost of production in other countries is available However, the cost of production at Kolar is going up as a result of declining quality of the ore mined and other escalating cost

CMA Team to U S S R to discuss increased Coal Production

628 SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether a 3-man CMA team had gone to Soviet Union to discuss technical co-operation for development of coal mines and increase of coal production, and

(b) if so the outcome of their visit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) and (b) A team consisting of three officers of the CMA was deputed to USSR for a period of 15 days to determine the suitability of the USSR make Coal Cutters type URAL 33 and Coal Face equipment like Ranging Drum Shearers used on longwall The team has submitted its initial report on these two types of equipment The terms of reference of the Team did not include discussion regarding technical co-operation for development of coal mines and increase in coal production

Appointment of Military Officers as Medical Superintendents in Central Government Hospitals

629 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to appoint Military Officers as Medical Superintendents in Central Government Hospitals to improve their administration

(b) the names of Hospitals where such officers have already been appointed so far; and

(c) the reasons for not putting the remaining Central Government Hospitals, if any, under such Officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No general decision has been taken to appoint Military Officers as Medical Superintendents of Central Government Hospitals.

(b) Two A.M.C. Officers have been appointed as Medical Superintendents of the Willingdon and Safdarjang Hospitals, New Delhi, for a period of three years from the 4th January, 1973.

(c) As C.H.S. Officers with the necessary experience of hospital administration are manning the posts of Medical Superintendents in other Central Government Hospitals, there is no proposal for putting them under A.M.C. Officers.

Pay Scales and Pensions of Officers and other Ranks in Defence Services

630. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK.

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the pay scales and pensions of officers and other ranks in the Defence Services have been raised after the grant of benefit to other Central Services since the report of the Third Pay Commission; and

(b) the decision taken in this regard so far and the reasons for delay in case the pay scales have not been revised?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). A decision to raise the pay scale of Armed Forces personnel below officers rank has been taken. Statements showing the details of the increases are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8040/74]. There will be consequential increases in rates of pensions the details of which are being worked out.

The question relating to improvements in pay scales of officers and consequential effect on their pensions is under consideration and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Implementation of Minimum Wages for Beedi Workers

631. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4061 on the 21st March, 1974 and state:

(a) whether the decisions regarding minimum wage for Beedi Workers taken at the meeting of the State Labour Ministers held on the 17th January, 1973 have been implemented by all concerned State Governments;

(b) if so, what is the minimum wage State-wise and

(c) how far this was implemented in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTR IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). A statement showing the available information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-8044/74]

Memorandum by Khet Mazdoor Union

632. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation on behalf of Khet Mazdoor Union, New Delhi met him and submitted a memorandum;

(b) if so, the contents thereof: and

(c) whether Government have considered the same and if so, the action being taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MNISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a). Yes, Sir

(b) In the Memorandum, the Bhartiya Khet Mazdoor Union has requested the Government to take the following urgent measures to ameliorate the conditions of agriculaural workers:—

(1) Minimum wages of agricultural workers should be fixed by State and Central Government at the rate of Rs. 4.00 to Rs. 7 in backward areas and at Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 in irrigated and developed areas where commercial crops are raised.

(i) Higher wage rates to be fixed for agricultural workers working in modern farms depending on the nature of work. Security of employment, un-employment, allowance during slack season, benefits of provident fund, workmen's compensation etc. should be guaranteed to them.

(ii) Wages of farm servants who are employed for the whole year are also to be fixed at higher rate.

(iii) Provision be made to increase the wages of workers with the rise in prices.

(iv) Payment of wages should be on the basis of equal pay for equal work for men and women.

(v) Wage Revision Tribunals to be formed with adequate representation to agricultural workers' Organisations.

(vi) Provision be made for payment of compensation when workers are involved in accidents.

(2) Comprehensive legislation on the lines of the Kerala Agricultural Workers Act to be passed in all the States and the Centre immediately.

(3) Separate administrative machinery (labour Department) be created in all States and the Centre to ensure effective implementation of the Minimum Wages Act and other measures relating to agricultural workers. Such a machinery should have its units at all levels and sufficient number of inspectors should be appointed for every Taluk for the purpose of enforcing the Minimum Wages Act.

(4) Agricultural workers be supplied with foodgrains, cloth and other essential commodities at subsidised rates. In every village there must be one shop to supply all these commodities to agricultural workers.

(c) The demands are being examined.

Withdrawal of exemption under Section 17 of E.P.F. Act to M/s. Kumardhubi Engineering Works, Dhanbad

633. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exemption granted under section 17 of the E P F. Act, 1952 to M/s Kumardhubi Engineering Works, Dhanbad was withdrawn by the Government of Bihar during the month of September, 1973 and the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar, Patna issued the direction only in the month of January, 1974 to the management to comply with as an exempted unit and such delay on the part of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar have proved as a boon to the management; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government against the said official for not getting immediate compliance from the management?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:

(a) The exemption granted under section 17 of the Employees' Provi-

dent Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 to M/s. Kumardhubi Engineering Works, Dhanbad was withdrawn by the Government of Bihar in September, 1973. The establishment, therefore, stands covered under the Act and the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, from the date of cancellation of exemption. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar directed the establishment on 23rd January, 1974 to start compliance as an unexempted unit w.e.f. the date of cancellation of the exemption. The delay on the part of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner does not affect the date of coverage of the establishment as an unexempted unit.

(b). The establishment has not yet started compliance as directed by the Regional Commissioner It is proposed to take legal action against the establishment in case it continues the default and also to levy damages upto 100 per cent of the amount in arrears for all the belated payment. In view of this, it is not proposed to take action against the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

Withdrawal of exemption under section 17 of E.P.F. Act to M/s Parshava Properties in Bihar

634. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exemption granted under Section 17 of the E.P.F. Act, 1952 to M/s. Parshava Properties under Bihar Regional Office was withdrawn;

(b) if so, when this was done and whether the management are complying as an exempted unit since then; and

(c) if not, what action has been taken to secure compliance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) Yes.

(b) The exemption was withdrawn on 28-12-1967. As such the question of compliance by the establishment as an exempted unit does not arise.

(c) The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner has assessed the arrear dues under Section 7A of the Act *ex-parte* and initiated Revenue Recovery Proceedings covering the arrears of Provident Fund dues for the period upto October, 1973 as also the amount to be transferred on cancellation of exemption. The prosecution proposals sent earlier to the State Government for default for the period January, 1968 to June, 1970 have not been returned to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner so far and no sanction has been issued by the State Government. However, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner is taking steps to prosecute the employers for the arrears of the above period. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner has also initiated action under Section 7A to determine the provident fund dues for the period November, 1973 to May, 1974.

Fixation of Seniority of staff of the Bihar Regional Office of E.P.F.

635. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether several representations for fixation of inter-se seniority in respect of the staff of the Bihar Regional Office of the E P.F are pending in the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's office, Patna and in the Central Provident Fund Commission, Delhi;

(b) if so, their numbers and names of persons; and

(c) the reasons for such abnormal delay in deciding the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) and (b). No representation is pending in the Office of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner regarding fixation of inter-se-seniority of Officials. Representations from 14 Officials of the Bihar Regional Office for fixation of inter-se-seniority as Upper Division Clerks were received in the Office of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner in 1971 and suitable instructions were issued to the Regional Office in 1973 for fixing the inter-se-seniority of these officials as per rules. The Regional Commissioner expects to finalise the list early.

The names of the 14 Officials from whom representations were received are mentioned in the statement attached.

(c) The delay in finalisation of seniority of the Officials concerned was mainly due to the change in the promotional quota in January, 72 for filling up vacancies in the grade of Upper Division Clerks which led to counter representations

Statement

S No.	Name
1.	Shri R. S. Singh
2.	Shri B. N. Prasad
3.	Shri K. N. Prasad
4.	Shri N. K. P. Singh
5.	Shri N. C. Mitra
6.	Shri M. L. Sen Gupta
7.	Shri O. P. Verma
8.	Shri Ganesh Prasad
9.	Shrimati Sulekha Jha
10.	Shri S. K. Chatterjee
11.	Shri Z. Ansari
12.	Shri P. N. Jha
13.	Shri G. S. Gupta
14.	Shri K. K. Sinha

Crash of I.A.F. Fighter Plane near Banda

636. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an I.A.F. fighter plane crashed on the 17th June, 1974 near Banda;

(b) the estimated loss of the life and property as a result thereof; and

(c) whether Government have conducted any inquiry into this incident and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the causes of the accident. The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry have not yet been finalised.

There was no loss of life or loss to civil property. The aircraft was however completely destroyed.

Open-cast Coking Coal Mine at Ramgarh

637. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Coal technologists have suggested the construction of India's biggest open-cast coking coal mine at Ramgarh; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). An agreement was signed on 11-5-1974 between the Coal Mines Authority Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Company Limited with "Tsvetmetpremexport" representing the Ministry of Coal Industry of the Government of USSR for the development of an open-cast mine for the production of 3.5 million tonnes of coal per annum from Ramgarh area and also

for the setting up of a Washery to deal with this output, subject to the approval of the Government of USSR and the Government of India. The agreement provides for the preparation of a Feasibility Report and preliminary drawing at the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, Ranchi jointly by the Indian and Soviet Specialists. After the Feasibility Report has been approved, a Detailed Project Report will be prepared.

Moratorium on Strikes and Lock-outs

639. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of F.I.C.C.I. is hopeful that idea of moratorium on strikes and lock-outs would soon take a concrete shape; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The President of the F.I.C.C.I., is reported to have suggested a five year moratorium on strikes and lock-outs, in his speech at Calcutta on May 13, 1974.

(b) Government would welcome voluntary restraint on work stoppages.

Resumption of Duty by H.I.N.D.A.L.C.O. Staff

640. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after the lock-out was lifted by the HINDALCO Management, many from the staff were not allowed to rejoin duty; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Government are not aware that any staff were prevented from rejoining duty after the lifting of lock-out.

Second Zinc Smelter Plant of Hindustan Zinc Limited at Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan

641. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government have suggested to the Union Government that the second zinc smelter plant of the Hindustan Zinc Limited be located at Sawai Madhopur;

(b) whether experts of the Hindustan Zinc Limited had visited the place in the month of April and held detailed discussions with the local authorities there; and

(c) if so, the findings of the on-the-spot enquiry and the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, has been in touch with the Government of Rajasthan for a suitable location for a new zinc smelter to be set up by the company based on the ore deposits in Rajpura-Dariba, Boroi-Zawarmala etc., in the State. The State Government recently suggested to the company location of the smelter at Sawai Madhupur. The smelter, when set up, will be the third zinc smelter of the company as it is already working a zinc smelter at Debari (near Udaipur) and setting up a new zinc smelter at Visakhapatnam.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Hindustan Zinc Limited's team which visited Sawai Madhupur felt that it was necessary to collect additional data for taking a final view on the location of the smelter The matter would be considered by the Government on receipt of recommendation from the company in this regard.

Rehabilitation of Migrants from Enclaves exchanged between India and Bangladesh

642. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of the border pact arrived at between Indian and Bangladesh, there will be any mass migration of population from the enclaves which are being transferred from one country to another;

(b) if so, what would be the number of persons that will be affected thus; and

(c) the steps being taken for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Article 3 of the Agreement on Demarcation of the Land Boundary between India and Bangladesh states that when areas are transferred, the people in these areas shall be given the right of staying on wherever they are, as nationals of the State to which the areas are transferred. Therefore there should be on likelihood of a mass migration of population from the enclaves which are to be exchanged.

(b) and (c): Does not arise

Commissioning of Vizag Zinc Smelter Plant

644. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work connected with the Vizag Zinc Smelter Plant is not progressing according to schedule and the plant is not likely to be commissioned according to schedule; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to obviate the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHR SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Road Rollers to Gujarat

645. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the State of Gujarat for the supply of road rollers for the year 1974-75; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Central Government to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No firm indent has been received from the State of Gujarat for supply of road rollers for the year 1974-75.

(b) Does not arise.

Report of Standing Committee on Agricultural Labour

646. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Standing Committee on Agricultural Labour constituted by the Labour Ministry to undertake studies on (1) issue of labour organisations particularly in Godavari Districts, (ii) review of minimum wages legislation in different States, and (iii) effects of mechanisation on Agriculture, has submitted any Report; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Steel import from Japan

647. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES to be pleased to state:

(a) whether India have decided to import 43,000 tonnes of steel from Japan; and

(b) if so, the terms thereof and the quantities so far received?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Hindustan Steel Limited have concluded contracts for import of 4,41,000 tonnes of steel from Japan for the year 1974-75

(b) Imports will be on C. & F. basis and payment would be made on presentation of documents against Letter of Credit. No shipments have arrived so far.

Construction of Kaza-Samdoh Road in Himachal Pradesh

648. PROF: NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kaza-Samdoh Road in Himachal Pradesh is under construction by the Border Roads Division; and

(b) if so, the likely date of the completion of this road?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The road is likely to be completed by 1977.

Setting up of Fossil Parks

649. PROF: NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR; Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up three Fossil Parks in the Shiwalike range at Hari Talyangar in Bilaspur District, Toka in Sirmor District of Himachal Pradesh and Masoompur in Ambala District of Haryana; and

(b) if so, the likely dates of setting up of these parks and a brief outline of each of the proposed projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Protests from Ex-servicemen regarding New Recruitment Policy

650. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some ex-servicemen have protested against the new recruitment policy of the Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to such protests and the action taken on the representation received in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Broadly speaking, there is no new recruitment policy, or change in the recruitment policy. Recruitment for only those Regiments of the Army which are known as "all class regiments" is done in proportion to the recruitable male population belong-

ing to the age group of 17—25 years in various States. Recruitment to be made for units or Regiments having class composition as 'one class', 'fixed class' or 'mixed class' Regiments is reserved for members of the respective castes or classes only.

In order to broad-base the recruitment in the various States, so as to conform with the above-stated policy, the recruitment demands placed on Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana have had to be reduced from 1st April, 1973, as recruitment from these States has been much heavier than their due proportionate share in the past. Nevertheless, these States will continue to enjoy a higher proportion of share of recruitment to the Army than their due share based on the proportion of the recruitable male population as majority of the recruitment reserved on the basis of castes or class is done from these areas.

Coal stock position with Steel Plants during Railway strike period

651. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the position of coal stock with various steel plants on the first day of the railway strike;

(b) the coal stock position on the last day of the strike; and

(c) the total quantity of coal supplied to each plant during the strike and the quantity supplied during the same period last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The information in respect of the first and the last days of the recent railway strike as well as in respect of the supplies during the strike period is given below:—

(In thousand tonnes)

Name of Steel Plant.	Stock on 8th May, 1974	Stock on 28th May 1974	Supply both days inclusive from 8th to 28th May, 1974
Bhilai	52 6	82 0	148·03
Rourkela	23·8	70·4	121·18
Tisco	24 1	35·3	99·55
Bokaro.	36 7	42·5	82·09
Durgapur	18 6	15·4	70·73
IISCO.	16 4	15·3	86·76
	172·2	260·9	608·34

The position in respect of supplies during the corresponding period of 1973 is being ascertained and will be placed on the Table of the House.

U. N. Report on Big Power Military presence in Indian Ocean

652. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:
SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U. N. has prepared a report on the big power military presence in the Indian Ocean;

(b) whether India has been furnished with a copy of the same and if so, the salient points thereof; and

(c) whether India has asked for revision of the report and if so, on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes. Sir. This has been done in pursuance of General Assembly Resolution 3080 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly asking the Secretary General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified exports, "a factual statement of the grant powers' military presence, in all its aspects, in the Indian Ocean, with special reference to their naval deploymenss, conceived in the context of great power rivalry".

(b) The Report primarily deals with factors which constitute the most visible elements of military and naval presence in the Indian Ocean such as the deployment of naval ships, maintenance of naval and military establishments in the area, the military use of communication facilities, the naval use of mooring buoys, the use of harbours and ports of littoral ttates for naval purposes, the use of naval fuelling facilities and the general use of bases and other military facilities.

(c) No, Sir.

Border Rationalisation between India and Bangladesh

653. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land that India will be required to give to Bangladesh and that it will get from Bangladesh;

(b) whether as a result of the border rationalisation, rail communication to certain parts of India through Bangladesh or otherwise will ease; and

(c) whether steps have been taken to restart the riverine transport between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The precise area including that which is in adverse possession of either India or Bangladesh will become known when the demarcation has been completed.

The agreement on demarcation of the land boundary between India and Bangladesh is not related to the question of communications to parts of India through Bangladesh.

(c) Yes, Sir. Riverine transport between the two countries for passage of goods started in November 1972, following a protocol signed between the two countries on the 1st November, 1972.

Scraps requirements of Public Sector and Private Sector Steel Mills/Re-Rollers

654. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of scraps for the public sector and private sector steel mills/re-rollers in the country;

(b) how much of it is being met through the Railways and the Public Sector undertakings and the total availability through these sources during the last three years, yearwise;

(c) whether a substantial part of scraps remains uncollected from other sources and the estimate of availability through these sources; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to tap other sources also effectively?

THE DEPUTY MNISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b) The estimated consumption of ferrous scrap, yearwise by the main steel plants, both in the public and private sector as well as electric arc furnaces during the last three years is as follows:

Year.	Estimated melting scrap consumption (in million tonnes).
1971-72	2 63
1972-73 .	2 93
1973-74	3 10

Figures are not readily available of the requirements of melting scrap met through the Railways and other public sector undertakings.

(c) and (d) The availability of melting scrap can be augmented through improved collection methods and by setting up scrap processing yards in the country, for which steps are being taken.

Request for Indian Passports by Indian Nationals who went to Dubai

655. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of EVXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Indian nationals who went to Dubai without valid passports, have requested the Government of India for Indian passports to come back to India:

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) These persons have applied for passports. Their request for passports is to regularise their stay in Dubai.

(b) and (c). Many Indian nationals in Dubai and other States of the United Arab Emirates are without any passports or travel documents and resident permits. The question of regularising their residence in that country has been under discussion between the Governments of India and the United Arab Emirates. The U.A.E authorities have agreed to regularise the stay of these persons by issuing then resident permits if passports are issued to them.

The Government of India have accordingly, taken necessary steps to issuing them resident permits if passsports are issued to them.
national status. A team of five officials has been recently sent to United Arab Emirates to assist the Indian Mission in the prompt issue of passports.

Revision of Bonus System

656. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made recently by the President of FICCI calling for a revision of banus system:

(b) if so, the broad outlines of his suggestion; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b) Government are aware of the views expressed, on the question of bonus, in the Presidential address delivered at the 41st Annual Session of the All India Organisation of Employers. The main suggestion made is that the question of bonus should be considered in the wider context of the national economy.

(c) Government have already appointed a Committee to review the existing bonus scheme embodied in Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

Coal Mine Owners with subscribed Capital of Rs. 65 lakhs or more

657 SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd August, 1973 in fulfilment of the assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 9019 on 3rd May, 1973 regarding take over of coal mines with an asset of Rs. One lakh and state:

(a) the names of the owners of Coalmines having subscribed capital of Rs. 65 lakhs or more who have challenged the take over of Management and Nationalisation Act of 1973;

(b) the number of the mines owned by each and the States in which they are located;

(c) their corresponding capital on the 31st March 1969, 1971, and 1973; and

(d) the shareholder's reserve of each of them as on December/March 1971, 1972 and 1973 as per published accounts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) In all 432 Writ petitions have been filed challenging the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, and the Coal Mines (Taking over of Management) Ordinance Act, 1973. The break-up of this figure according to capital investment of the concerned companies/ owners is not readily available.

(b) This information is available in the Schedule appended to the said Acts.

(c) and (d) All this information is not readily available.

Understanding with Bangladesh on Border Demarcation

658. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had reached an understanding with Bangladesh on the issue of border demarcation and other issues; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) On the 16th May, 1974, the Governments of India and Bangladesh concluded an Agreement on the demarcation of the land boundary between India and Bangladesh.

(b) The Minister of External Affairs made a statement in the House on the 22nd July, giving the main features of the Agreement, and also placed a copy of the Agreement on the Table of the House on that date.

Arrears of Coal Mines Provident Fund of Nationalized Coal Mines

659. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4112 on the 21st March, 1974 regarding arrears of Coal Mines Provident Fund of nationalized coal mines and state:

(a) the progress made in collection of information and realisation of arrears from owners of coal mines prior to their nationalization; and

(b) the action being taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of the defaulting coal mines together with the addresses of their owners as furnished by the Coal Mines Provident Fund Authorities is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library See* No. LT-8045/74). As regards realization of arrears of Coal Mines Provident Fund dues, there is no change in the position already reported to the House.

Agreement with Indonesia on Sea-bed Boundary

660. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India proposes to conclude an agreement shortly with Indonesia on sea-bed boundary between the two countries;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the main features of the agreement and whether it would be advantageous for India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is in the mutal interest of India and Indonesia to determine the sea-bed boundary between them. As is customary, main features of the Agreement would be announced by both countries after the Agreement has been signed.

Proposal for Joint Commission of India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim on Ganga Waters

661. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh has made any proposal for the constitution of a Joint Commission of India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim for equitable distribution of Ganga waters;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Effect of Bharat Bandh

662 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Bharat Bandh was organised on the 15th May, 1974;

(b) if so, the number of man-hours lost as a result thereof, and

(c) the resultant loss to the economy with loss of production suffered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). According to the available provisional information which is incomplete, the number of mandays lost, as a result of the Bharat Bandh in May, 1974, was 105,666 and value of production lost is estimated as Rs. 1.28 crores

Indian Ocean as a Free Zone

663. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the further efforts made by India to keep the Indian Ocean as a free zone; and

(b) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). India's view that the Indian Ocean should be an area of peace, free from Big Powers rivalry, tension and military escalation is well known. Both at the U.N. and through diplomatic channels, Government have been coordinating their effors with like-minded States for achieving this objective The 15 Nation AdHoc Committeewhich India is represented will shortly be considering the report of the Experts Group appointed by the Secretary General of the U.N. for preparing a factual statement on Big Powers' military presence in the Indian Ocean.

Exploitation of Mineral resources in Himalayan Borderland

664. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the steps proposed to exploit the mineral resources in the Himalayan border land which abounds in borax, coal, copper, sulphur, and precious stones?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): The phosphate deposits near Dehradun in Uttar Pradesh and the magnesite deposits of Almora are already under exploitation. Based on the limestone deposits in that area, a cement factory is being installed at Rajban in Sirmur district of Himachal Pradesh. As regards borax and sulphur finds in Puga valley, Ladakh District detailed data is being collected by the Geological Survey of India. Mineral Exploration Corporation, a Government of India undertaking, in collaboration with J & K Minerals Ltd., is conducting detailed exploration to assess the sapphire reserves in Peddar area of Jammu and Kashmir. Several basemental deposits are being investigated by Geological Survey of India in hill districts of Uttar Pradesh. The question of exploiting these mineral resources can be examined in all its aspects, only after the full geological data is available.

बैतूल जिला, मध्य प्रदेश के बंगाली शरणार्थियों द्वारा ज्ञापन

665. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बैतूल जिले में रहने वाले बंगाली शरणार्थियो ने अपनी कुछ समस्याओ को लेकर उन्हे एक ज्ञापन जून के प्रथम सप्ताह मे प्रस्तुत किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनकी समस्याए क्या है तथा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) मुख्य समस्याए, बीज और उर्वरक प्रदान करना, भरण-पोषण सहायता की मजूरी तथा सस्ती दरो पर राशन प्रदान करना और उनके घरो से पुरानी सी० आई० चद्दरों के बदलने से संबंधित है । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से इन मामलो की छान बीन करने और उपचारात्मक उपाय करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है ।

Presence of Russian and American Nuclear Warships in Indian Ocean

606. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Ocean is becoming a hot bed due to the presence of Russian and American nuclear warships in the area; and

(b) if so, what steps Government of India are taking to make it a tension-free zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government's views on big power rivalry and military escalation creating tensions in the Indian Ocean are well known Both at the UN and through diplomatic channels Government have been exchanging views and making efforts for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace The report of the Experts Group appointed by the UN Secretary-General to prepare a factual statement on the Big Powers military presence in the Indian Ocean was released on 15th July, 1974 and will shortly be considered by the Ad-hoc Committee of 15 Nations, of which India is a member.

Increase in price of Tractors

667. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed increase in the prices of tractors;

(b) if so, the extent of increase allowed and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether tractors are still in short supply despite the increase in prices; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to step up the production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The tractors manufacturers have been allowed increases in selling prices ranging from Rs. 1515/- to Rs. 8,110/- per tractor w.e.f. 10-6-74 over those ruling on 1-12-73. These increases have been allowed due to escalations in the cost of raw materials, compents and overheads.

(c) and (d). There is no gap between demand and availability except for one make of tractor. All steps, however, are being taken to increase production of tractors to a level of 35000 a year in the current financial year.

Impact of Coal price on economy

668 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent price rise in coal would adversely affect our economy by hitting hard the railways, power generation; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The direct impact of the recent rise of coal price on the cost of operation of railway and power generation will be marginal and will not affect our economy seriously.

(b) Does not arise

Enquiry into death of a Press correspondent in Press Gallery of Lok Sabha

669. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Ministe of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry conducted against the doctor who was in the CGHS dispensary in Parliament

House, following the death of a press correspondent in Press Gallery of Lok Sabha, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the findings thereon; and

(c) the steps taken on the basis of that report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) The findings are as under:

1. The allegation aginst the First Aid Post staff at the Parliament House is not substantiated by the facts.

2 Dr. Joshi was not reluctant to attend the patient on getting the first information regarding Shri Subramaniam's illness.

3 When Dr. Joshi examined Shri Subramaniam, he was breathing deeply and perspiring. The patient did not complain of any chest pain. Even then Dr. Joshi could have given some sedation to alleviate the distress of the patient.

4. Since the PTI staff car was present there was no need to call the ambulance, which would have caused more delay in transferring the patient to the Willingdon Hospital.

(c) The following steps have been taken:—

1. The suspension order of Dr L. D. Joshi has been revoked;

2. He has been transferred from the Parliament House Dispensary, New Delhi.

Supply of Sub-Standard Oil to INS Khukri

670. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether INS Khukri was supplied sub-standard furnace oil by the Indian Oil Corporation;

(b) whether this led to its sinking;

(c) whether his Ministry has protested to I.O.C. about sudden change in the standard of furnace oil to it if so, the outlines thereof; and

(d) the standard of furnace oil supplied to the Navy in 1970 and 1971?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) In a few isolated cases in 1971 the furnace fuel oil supplied was of higher viscosity then that specified. The mater was reported to the IOC and immediate remedial measures were taken by them to prevent recurrence of incorrect supply to warships.

Steps for safety of Atomic Installations

671. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the steps being taken to ensure the safety of our Atomic installations in the event of an external attack?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Adequate measures to ensure the safety of our atomic installations in the event of an external attack have been provided for. It would not be in the public interest to disclose further details.

Nuclear ground explosion conducted by China

672. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported nuclear ground explosion conducted by China in the Sinkiang region on the 17th June, 1976

for the purpose of facilitating the manufacture of I.C.B.M.; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government's policy with regard to the production of nuclear weapons has been explained to the House on many occasions. It is to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only. Government believe that the defence of our borders can be best ensured by adequate military preparedness based on conventional weapons.

Pak designs against India

673. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has backed out to hold talks with India on restoring Postal, telecommunication and travel facilities after the nuclear test explosion by India on May 18, this year, thus completely jeopardising the process of normalisation of relations which began after Simla Agreement;

(b) whether Pakistan has also any evil design against India which may result in another conflict;

(c) if so, what remedial steps Government propose to take in the matter, keeping in view its seriousness; and

(d) the reaction of Government to Mr. Bhutto's statement, that his country cannot trust India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Pakistan's unilateral action in postponing the talks scheduled for June 10, 1974 for the implementation of some normalisation measures envisaged in the Simla Agreement was totally unjustified. Even before India's peaceful nuclear experiment of May 18, Pakistan had shown a lack of enthusiasm for implementing normalisation measures. Pakistan's negative step does not affect the Simla Agreement as Pakistan would ultimately realise that the implementation of measures for normalisation and the establishment of durable peace between the two countries is in the mutual interest of the two countries.

(b) and (c). India is watching the situation resulting from Pakistani troop movements followed by false accusations against India by Pakistani leaders

(d) Our adherence in letter and spirit to the Simla Agreement is proof that the charge that India cannot be trusted is wholly unwarranted and can be categorically repudiated.

Time limit for availing of Rehabilitation Assistance

674. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many displaced persons from East Pakistan have defied all attempts at resettlement for the last 27 years;

(b) whether any time limit has been fixed for a refugee migrant to avail of special resettlement assistance; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to fix a time limit for availing of such assistance by the displaced persons and to settle them in limited time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) No, Sir. There have, however, been some cases of desertions from various resettlement sites/colonies from time to time.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Plans for resettlement of 21,300 families during the Fifth Plan period have been formulated. Of these, 15,600 families are planned to be resettled on agricultural lands and 5,700 families on non-agricultural occupations subject to availability of suitable lands and adequate funds.

Pharmacists strike in Lady Hardinge and Kalawati Saran Hospitals, New Delhi

675. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a strike in the Lady Hardinge and Kalawati Saran Hospitals, New Delhi regarding point to point fixation of pay of Hospital Pharmacists according to the recommendations of the Ist and 2nd Pay Commissions, and also regarding the pay fixation of Pharmacist Kalawati Saran Hospital with effect from 1st July, 1959 during August, 1972;

(b) whether consequent to the above there was an agreement between the Health Ministry and the National Federation of Pharmacist Associations that the whole issue regarding the entitlement of the Pharmacist Kalawati Saran Hospital to the benefits of the revised scale with effect from 1st July, 1959 instead of 18th October, 1962 would be finalised early; and

(c) the present position and the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) and (c). A meeting was held in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning on the 28th August, 1972 with the representatives of the National Federation of Pharmacists Association. It was decided at this meeting that the Pharmacists should be allowed to draw the revised pay with effect from 1st April, 1972 immediately. So far as arrears for the period prior to April, 1972 are concerned it was decided that the Boards of Administration of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital and the Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital might consider the matter and thereafter it would be taken up with the Ministry of Finance. Orders have already been issued allowing the Pharmacists in the two institution to draw the revised pay with effect from the 1st April, 1972. The question of payment of arrears prior to April 1972 is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Amendment of "The Pharmacy Act" suggested by National Federation of Pharmacists Association

676. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Federation of Pharmacists Associations had suggested certain modification and amendment of 'The Pharmacy Act" in September, 1972;

(b) whether his Ministry consequently promised or assured in December, 1972 that the matter was being looked into and that a Bill would be introduced in Parliament; and

(c) if so, where the matter stands now?

THE DEPUTY MNISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The amendments to the Pharmacy Act, 1948 are being finalised and Government propose to introduce the Bill in the near future.

बोकारो स्टील प्लांट की कंस्ट्रक्शन इंजीनियर्स एसोसियेशन

677. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र की कंस्ट्रक्शन इंजीनियर्स एसोसियेशन के सदस्यों ने अपनी मांग पूरी कराने के लिए गत अप्रैल और मई के महीनों में हड़ताल की थी ;

(ख) उक्त एसोसियेशन की मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उनकी अधिकांश मांगें स्वीकार करली हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड के निर्माण कर्मचारियों के एक वर्ग ने जिस में अधिकतर तकनीकी सहायक और सहायक मण्डल अभियन्ता थे अपनी मांगें मनवाने के लिए 1 अप्रैल 1974 से 24 मई, 1974 तक "नियमानुसार काम करने" का आन्दोलन शुरू किया था ।

(ख) निर्माण इंजीनियरों की मुख्य मांगें और बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा उनके स्वीकार किए जाने के बारे में स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

1. ट्रेड यूनियन एक्ट के अधीन बोकारो कंस्ट्रक्शन इन्जीनियर्स एसोसियेशन को मान्यता देना ।

यदि एसोसियेशन में सभी अधिकारी कर्मचारियों को शामिल करके उसे विस्तृत प प्रदान किया जाए तो प्रबन्धक उसे औपचारिक तौर पर मान्यता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेंगे ।

2. सुपरएन्यूवेशन कन्ट्रेक्ट केवल उन्हीं निर्माण इन्जीनियरों को दिए जायें जिन्हें ठेके पर रखा गया है ।

प्रबन्धक ठेके की अवधि जो इस समय तीन वर्ष है बढ़ा कर पांच वर्ष करने तथा 500 निर्माण इन्जीनियरों को तत्काल सुपरएन्यूवेशन कन्ट्रेक्ट देने और तत्पश्चात निर्माण इन्जीनियरों को प्रावस्थाभाजित ढंग से ठेके देने को सहमत हो गए है प्रबन्धकों ने यह बात भी मान ली है कि यदि निर्माण इंजीनियर चाहे तो उन्हें बोकारो स्टील लि० के परिचालन कार्य अथवा इसके अधीन अथवा 'सेल' की किसी अन्य सहायक कम्पनी के अधीन तकनीकी सेवा में लिया जा सकता है ।

3. तकनीकी सहायकों के पद को परिवीक्षाधीन इन्जीनियरों के पदों में बदलना तथा छः महीने की सेवा के बाद उनकी अपने आप सहायक मण्डल अभियन्ता अथवा समकक्ष पदों पर पदोन्नति करना तथा तत्पश्चात् दो वर्ष की सेवा के बाद अगले उच्च पद पर पदोन्नति करना ।

प्रबन्धक तकनीकी सहायकों के पदों को सहायक इन्जीनियरों के पदों में बदलने और 18 महीने की सन्तोषजनक सेवा के बाद उनको सहायक मण्डल अभियन्ता के पद पर पदोन्नति करने के लिए सहमत हो गए है ।

4. निर्माण कार्य में लगने न कि परिचालन कार्य में लगाने की तारीख से वरिष्ठता प्रदान करना ।

बन्धकों ने यह बात मान ली है कि निर्माण इंजीनियर चाहे तो अपने संवर्ग में पदोन्नति पा सकते हैं अथवा चाहे तो परिचालन संवर्ग में आ सकते हैं और परिचालन कार्य में आने से कोई अनपेक्षित लाभ अथवा हानि नहीं होगी अथवा वरिष्ठता पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा ।

5. कुर्क किराया स्थानों का आवंटन

प्रबन्धकों ने यह मान लिया है कि कम्पनी की सेवा में आने पर इंजीनियर को कम से कम एक कमरा दिया जाएगा ।

Failure of S.A.I.L. to utilise resources to increase production of steel

678. SHRN BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited have failed to secure optimum utilisation of the resources to increase production of steel;

(b) whether any study has been made into the working of the S.A.I.L. and the steps taken to remove the difficulties affecting its working; and

(c) the targets fixed by the S.A.I.L. for production of steel for 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) No, Sir, Although the production of steel from the main steel plants in 1973-74 was lower than that in 1972-73 this was mainly due to the impact of certain external factors like (i) severe power cuts and power interruptions, especially in the period, April to mid-November, 1973, directly affecting production in all the plants except Bhilai. (ii) inadequate availability of coal, again largely due to power cuts and power interruptions during this period, affecting the entire Jharia Coal fields leading to curtailment in the operation of coal whasheries and of coal mining which, in turn affected steel production in all the plants; and (iii) intermittent slow down and industrial unrest in Railways, especially in South Eastern and Eastern Railways in August, 1973, and thereafter from late November onwards, affecting movement of coal and other raw materials and of finished products, necessitating the imposition of drastic cuts on production in keeping with the minimum flow of raw materals.

(b) The Steel Authority of India Limited was registered as a company only on 24th January, 1973 and during period no specific study has been made by Government into the working of Steel Authority of India Limited as no such need was felt in this relatively short period of time. The Committee on Public Undertakings has, however, taken up the examination of the working of the Company.

(c) The plant-wise targets of production of steel fixed for 1974-75 are given below:—

(In '000' tonnes)

Plant	Ingot Steel	Saleable Steel.
1. Bhilai Steel Plant	2070	1655
2. Durgapur Steel Plant . .	915	672
3. Rourkela Steel Plant . .	1165	835
4. Bokaro Steel Plant.	120	..
5. TISCO . .	1760	1400
6. IISCO . .	545	482

Manufacture of submarines

679. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any project which would produce sub-marines indigeneously;

(b) how long will it take to start production; and

(c) with whose collaboration the project is or is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) It is the policy of the Government to pro-

mote the indigenous construction of various types of warships including submarines.

(b) and (c) The Hon. Member would appreciate that it will not be in the public interest to disclose further details.

Periodical checking of Drugs

680. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether periodical checks are conducted at the places of manufacturing, storing, and selling to find out of purity or other-wise of drugs, and if so, whether reports are submitted from time to time; and

(b) how many offenders, both from among the public and official category, have been brought to book upto June 30, 1974, and how these have been disposed of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K KISKU): (a) Yes, checks are conducted and reports to be submitted from time to time.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the Sabha.

Cost of heavy ships manufactured at Garden Reach Workshop

681. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of the diesel engine meant for heavy ships being manufactured at Garden Reach Workshop with German collaboration;

(b) the difference between the manufacturing or production cost and the imported cost.

(c) the total expenditure on erection of plant and machinery, buildings, collaboration cost and outlay involved in the deal; and

(d) the production capacity and by what time production is likely to go in full swing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKIA) (a) It is presumed that the reference is to the high powered slow-speed KZ Engines for Ocean Going Vessels being manufacturerd by the Marine Diesel Engine Plant of Garden Reach Workshops Ltd., at Ranchi. The provisional estimate of the cost of this engine is approximately Rs 150 lakhs. The exact manufacturing cost is not yet known as the first engine of this type was completed only in June 1974 and the accounts are being finalised. Moreover, the price of an engine would vary according to its specifications and Horsepower which, again, would depend upon the tonnage and speed of the ship for which the engine may be required.

(b) M/s. M A.N. of West Germany, who are the collaborators of Garden Reach Workshops Ltd,, have some time ago stopped manufacturing marine diesel engines of specifications coresponding to the KZ marine engines being manufactured at the Ranchi factory. However, based on their last known prices for this type of engine, the cost of such an imported engine of the M.A.N. make for delivery in 1974 would be approximately Rs. 162.80 laks. The difference between the indigenous manufacturing cost and the imported cost, thus, works out to about Rs. 13 lakhs.

(c) The sanctioned capital cost of the Ranchi plant in regard to factory construction and plant and machinery, etc., is Rs. 363 lakhs but due to recent enlargement of the scope of the plant from an assembly plant, as originally contemplated, to a manufacturing unit, the revised capital cost estimate

works out to Rs. 591 lakhs and this is at present under Government's consideration.

As regards the collaboration cost, in addition to a licence fee of DM 1,70,000 payable for the three types of engines manufactured by GRW, it is anticipated that a total royalty of DM 9,62,000 would have been paid upto October 1977 when the present collaboration agreement expires.

(d) The approved capacity of the Ranchi Plant is six high-powered KZ engines and 50 medium-powered GV type engines per annum.

Stabilization of the production programme will depend on the volume of orders secured and it is too early to indicate a time-frame at this stage.

New Company "Wagon India"

682. SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 138 on the 28th February, 1974 regarding establishment of Wagon Authority and state:

(a) the progress made in the proposal to set up a new Company called "Wagon India" with a view to coordinate and accelerate the development of Wagon Industry in the country;

(b) the notable features of the proposal; and

(c) its stage of implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) to (c): A new Company Wagon India is in the process of incorporation. It is designed to be a participatory organisation of wagon builders which will coordinate their needs and view points and centrally service and focuss them.

Strengthening of Drug Inspectorate to check manufacture of spurious drugs

683. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to revamp and strengthen the existing set up of Drug Inspectorate, with a view to deal with the increasing menace of spurious and sub-standard Drugs production; and

(b) if so, the notable features of the proposal and its stage of consideration/implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING) (SHRI A. F KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) A proposal to strengthen the Four Zonal Offices and Headquarters has been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan to strengthen the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation. The notable features of the proposal are to increase the number of Central Drugs Inspectors to check the manufacture of spurious drugs It will help in ensuring statutory control measures over the manufacture of drugs all over the country and also to supervise their inter-state movement Necessary action for creation of the posts in phases is being taken.

Enforcement of Constitution framed by Assembly of Sikkim

684. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chogyal of Sikkim has approached the Prime Minister of India for her guidance in the matter of enforcement and introduction of popular Constitution framed by the Assembly of Sikkim; and

(b) if so, the nature of the guidance provided by the Prime Minister in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b) After the Sikkim Assembly endorsed the Government of Sikkim Bill 1974 on the 20th June 1974, the Chogyal of Sikkim visited Delhi on hs own initiative and held discussions with the Prime Minister on June 29th and 30th

As a result of his discussions the Chogyal has since given his assent to the Government of Sikkim Bill, 1974, which has been promulgated on July 4, 1974.

Purchase of Arms by India

685. SHRI SHYAM SUNEDR MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is purchasing sophisticated arms from any country;

(b) if so, the terms thereof; and

(c) whether India is aware of Pakistan's purchases from Iran?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) India is self-sufficient in regard to much of the Defence requirements Sophisticated arms, the indigenous manufacture of which has not been either found feasible or necessary, are being obtained from abroad to the extent essential, but it is not in public interest to give the details thereof.

(c) A careful watch is being kept on the acquisition of arms by Pakistan from all possible sources including Iran.

Exploration of Natural resources in Kerala

686. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the efforts of the Geological Survey of India to explore and locate more natural resources in the State of Kerala; and

(b) a brief outline of the results of the survey conducted by it in that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Geological Survey of India has so far located in Kerala estimated reserves of about 58 71 million tonnes of iron ore with 31 46 to 41 24 per cent iron, 11 75 million tonnes of flux grade limestone, 1.5 to 2.25 million tonnes of cement grade limeshell, about 12 million tonnes of bauxite with more than 40 per cent alumina and less than 10 per cent silica, 43 million tonnes of china clay, 13 million tonnes of foundry and Glass-sand, 0:08 million tonnes of Graphite and extensive deposits of ilmenite-monazite sands In the current field season (1973-74) of Geological Surey of India, further investigations for iron ore bauxite, limestone, graphite steatite and chrysoberyl are also being conducted in addition to systematic geological mapping in various parts of the State.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO 3343 DATED 16-8-1973 RE CHEMICAL BY-PRODUCTS OF HINDUSTAN STEEL LTD AND USQ NO 3344 DATED 16-8-1973 RE DISTRIBUTION POLICY RELAXED BY HINDUSTAN STEEL LTD (FERTILIZER & CHEMICAL DIVISION) TO ACCOMMODATE EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (1) The following reply had been given on 16th August, 1973, to part (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3343:—

"By-product chemicals, other than fertilizers, are mostly supplied to consumer direct. As regards Fertilizers Hindustan Steel Limited gives preference to suitable unemployed agriculture graduates in the appointment of new distributors The

distributors for fertilizer for 1973-74 include 12 organisations run by unemployed graduates."

Subsequently, it has come to the notice of Government that certain inaccuracies had crept into this reply. I, therefore, take this opportunity to correct the answer given earlier which may be substituted by the following:—

"By-product chemicals, other than fertilizers are mostly supplied to consumers direct. As regards fertilizers, Hindustan Steel Limited have decided to give encouragement in the matter of appointment of distributors to unemployed agriculture graduates who are financially sound and can handle the distributorship independently. The distributors for fertilizers for 1973-74 included two unemployed graduates."

(2) The following reply had been given on 16th August, 1973, to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 3344 by Shrimati Bhargavi Thankappan and Shri C. K Chandrappan —

"(a) Hindustan Steel Limited gives preference to suitable unemployed agriculture graduates in the appointment of new distributors for their fertilizers. The chemical by-products are, however, mostly supplied to actual consumers direct.

(b) This is not correct. The number of Organisations run by unemployed graduates which were appointed as distributors for the fertilizers manufactured by Hindustan Steel Ltd during the years 1971-72 —1973-74 is indicated below:—

1971-72	2
1972-73	7
1973-74	12

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) of the Question."

Subsequently, it has come to the notice of Government that certain inaccuracies had crept into this reply. I, therefore, take this opportunity to correct the answer given earlier which may be substituted by the following:—

"(a) Hindustan Steel Ltd. decided in 1971 to give encouragement in the matter of appointment of distributors for their fertilizers to unemployed agriculture graduates who were financially sound and could handle the distributorship independently. The chemical by-products are, however, mostly supplied to actual consumers direct.

(b) While no unemployed agriculture graduate was found suitable for appointment as a distributor in terms of the decision referred to in (a) above, the distributors for 1973-74 included two unemployed graduates.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question."

Statement

A number of questions relating to distribution of fertilizers by Hindustan Steel Limited were answered both in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha in the Monsoon Session of Parliament, 1973. Subsequently, when another question on the same subject was admitted in the Rajya Sabha on the 14th December, 1973, and the material for reply therefor was examined certain discrepancies were noticed. An assurance was, therefore, given in respect of this Rajya Sabha Question and the matter was enquired into further. It was found as a result of this examination that certain inaccuracies had crept into the answers given earlier to Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Questions in Monsoon Session, 1973. The answers to Rajya Sabha questions were, therefore, corrected through a statement on 10th May, 1974. Similiar action could not, however, be taken in respect of Lok Sabha Questions as Lok Sabha adjourned *sine die* on 10th May, 1974. I am, therefore, availing myself of the first available opportunity to correct replies to the Lok Sabha Questions Nos. 3343 and 3344 dated the 16th August, 1973.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ. No. 5049 DATED 28-3-74 RE. PAYMENT OF OVERTIME ALLOWANCE TO BHARAT COKING COAL LTD. EMPLOYEES IN 1973.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): In reply to part (b) of the Question, the limitations of power given to different managerial levels for the grant of overtime allowance till February, 1974 were stated as under:—

(i) Colliery Manager	Nil.
(ii) Sub-Area Managnager . .	Rs. 50 - per month in each individual case.
(iii) General Manager	Rs. 100 - per month in each individual case.

The present powers with effect from 1st March, 1974 are as under:—

(i) Manager. .	Upto Rs. 50/- per month for individual employee.
(ii) Sub-Area Mager. . .	Upto Maximum of Rs. 150/- per month for individual employee.
(iii) Area General Manager.	Full powers.

Statement

Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5049 by Shri Shankar Dayal Singh regarding payment of overtime allowance to Bharat Coking Coal Limited Employees in 1973, was answered on the 28th March, 1974.

The correct and upto date information has been received from the Bharat Coking Coal Limited only on 2-5-1974 owing to difficulties in telecommunications during the intervening period.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1952 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R 325(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1974, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8029/74].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R 326(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1974 issued under sub-rule (3) of rule 224 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, along with a Corrigendum to the Hindi version of the Notification. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8030/74].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Steel Authority of India Limited, for the year 1972-73.

(2) Annual Report of the Steel Authority of India Limited, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No* LT-8031/74].

NOTIFICATION UNDER NAVY ACT, 1957

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following

Notifications under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957:—

(1) The Navy (Pay and Allowances) Amendment Regulations, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 9-E in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 1974 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6737/74].

(2) The Navy (Discipline and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Regulations, 1974 (Hindi and English versions), published in Notification No. S.R.O. 37 in Gazette of India dated the 26th January, 1974.

(3) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 113 in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1974.

(4) The Indian Naval Auxiliary Service Regulations, 1973 (Hindi version) published in Notification No. S.R.O 124 in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 1974. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6826/74].

ANNUAL REPORT OF E.S.I.C FOR 1972-73, NOTIFICATIONS AND CONTRACT LABOUR (REGULATION AND ABOLITION) CENTRAL (AMDT.) RULES, 1974.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1972-73, under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8032/74].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 428 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1974 adding to Schedule I to the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952, the industry engaged in the manufacture of the product of alcoholic fermentation of a mash in potable water of malted barely and hops, or of hops concentrated with or without the addition of other malted or unmalted cereals or other carbohydrate preparations, under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8033/74].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952:—

(i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 521 in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1974.

(ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fifth Amendment) Scheme 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 606 in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1974. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-8034/74].

(4) A copy of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central (Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 520 in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-8035/74].

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952:—

(i) The Metalliferous Mines (Amendment) Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No G.S.R. 540 in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1974.

(ii) The Coal Mines (Amendment) Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 541 in Gazette of ndia, dated the 1st June,

1974. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8036/74].

(6) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 329(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India, dated the 28th May, 1974 issued under sub-section (3) of section 5 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, rescinding the Order publised in Notification No S.O. 282(E), dated the 4th May, 1974. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8037/74].

12.01 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

AGAINST THE CHAIRMAN, CENTRAL BOARD OF EXCISE AND CUSTOMS

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, I have seen your privilege motion. No question of privilege is involved . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I just want to make a submission, Sir. There is a news item in the *Hindustan Times* which says:

> "The Chairman of the Central Board of Excise and Customs, Mr. Jasjit Singh, today told the Customs and Central Excise Advisory Council that the share of indirect taxes in the total tax revenue had risen to 72.4 per cent. The Council was informed that no penal action will be taken . ." etc

Then he has said:

> "As the Supplementary Budget will definitely raise the rates of indirect taxation, the revenue from customs and excise duties during 1974-75 will be much higher than the present estimates."

The Parliament is sitting, Sir The Supplementary Budget is coming on the 31st....

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow you to make a speech. Please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a very serious matter and it constitutes contempt of Parliament. What would constitute breach of privilege if this does not?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Have you asked for a clarification from the Finance Ministry? The press report may not be correct, but if it is correct, then it is a serious matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a clear case of breach of privilege. Parliament is sitting.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: How can a government official say that the indirect taxes will go up?

MR. SPEAKER: They have already announced—Minister's statement and many others—that they are raising the taxes. Please sit down. If you do not want to listen to me, then you may decide yourself.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On a point of order

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already made your submission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has said that the Supplementary Budget will definitely raise the rates of indirect taxation. How can he say that? Everything is now going underground.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): I seek your permission to make a submission before you decide this issue. It is an important point that he has raised It is grossly improper for the Chairman of the Board of Indirect Taxes to give this sort of open indication when the matter is yet to come in the House on 31st July. It is an important matter. I would request you to go into the facts of the matter and then decide whether or not it is a case of privilege.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उससे भी ज्यादा अध्यक्ष महोदय मार्किट में इस बात की चर्चा चल रही है कि किन किन आइटम्ज़ पर इंडायरेक्ट टैक्सिस बढ़ेंगे --

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस की तरफ से है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कुछ चीजें गायब हो गई हैं मार्किट में से ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मेरे पास है उस में कुछ नहीं लिखा हुआ है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : चेयरमैन का यह कहना कि इण्डायरेक्ट बढ़ेंगे क्या आपत्तिजनक नहीं है ? क्या सरकार ने इसके बारे में फैसला कर लिया है और अगर कर लिया है तो पार्लियामेंट को बताया जाना चाहिए या चैम्बर आफ कामर्स को ? सप्लीमेंटरी बजट जो आने वाला है उस में इडायरेक्ट टैक्सिस बढ़ाए जाएंगे यह कहने का अधिकार चेयरमैन को किस ने दिया है ? इसके बारे में आप पता लगाए । यह गम्भीर मामला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय जो मुझे दिया है मैंने तो उसी पर आना है । मुझे क्या पता आपके दिल में क्या है ?

There are no details in it. It is just that he said it to the Advisory Committee. It is just two lines.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): It is very important and it is part of the record.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vajpayee said that there are some other detailed items.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): All the excise-goods have gone underground.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: As the matter has been mentioned, it is so important that you should vouchsafe to the House what steps you are taking because, after all this a divulgence of a secret which helps the business community to carry out its nefarious activities. Whatever has fallen from his lips is already on record and you are also in receipt of a communication. What steps you are taking to further ask the Prime Minister or the Finance Minister to do about it?....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): One important point is: who is this man? Is he a super-minister to say that the indirect taxes will increase in the Supplementary Budget that we are getting on the 31st July. We are only on that point. Regarding other points, you can call for what he had said and then you decide It is very wrong and improper for an officer to say that the proportion between direct and indirect taxes will go up in this country which will virtually tantamount to a leakage of the Budget.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to draw your attention about the remark you have made that it is only a two-line information. But here there are two specific points mentioned in that statement. No. 1—about the suplementary budget No. 2—that the rate of indirect taxes will increase These are two specific matters. It is not the question of impropriety only. It is a question of moral turpitude when we say that this man has acted in collusion with the big business as a result of which many articles have gone or may have gone or may go underground as a result of which the profiteers and hoarders will get benefited. This can be said about that.

I think you should take the matter seriously and go into the details of it and take the man to task.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My main objections are two. (1) You may kindly recall that in this very House, most probably in 1958 or

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

1959—I have got a photostat copy of the letter written from Delhi to one of the cigarette manufacturers that the prices of a particular quality of cigarettes were going to cost more—I moved it as a question of a leakage of the Budget and the hon. Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar who was in the Chair, allowed me to make a submission and ultimately, the Finance Minister said that this was just a forecast and that it was no leakage of the budget

I can understand some busines house making some forecast about the supplementary budget But in his case, a top officer has said that I have nohing against him. He might be a man of integrity, I can call him like that He addressed the Advisory Council and said like this I have got the India King Cigarette and it is Rs. 7/50 per packet The price of cigarette has gone up by 50 paise to one rupee. I wonder whether secretly or directly even the press people have been told that this is going to happen. Even if it is not a question of privilege it is a question of properiety and I think that this should be treated as a matter of propriety and dealt with accordingly If it is true that it is leakage of the budget, the Finance Minister should come and apologise before the House

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें दो बातों के बारे में आप का निर्णय चाहते हैं। क्या सप्लीमेंटरी बजट की घोषणा करना उचित था, जिस के कारण होर्डर्ज और इजारेदारों को प्रोत्साहन मिला है ? दूसरे, क्या चेयरमैन के द्वारा इस तरह की घोषणा भी उचित है कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ने वाली है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I am told that the Chairman, Central Excise and Customs did not say anything as reported in the Press. He only said about central revenues over the years and he gave a break up of that. He did not say anything about the Supplementary Budget. This information has been given to me and I thought I should place it before the House.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Is the Minister going to say that there will be no inerease in indirect taxes? It is a question of leakage of budget. You can verify it. You should take it soriously and investigate.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री गणेश ने जो कुछ कहा है, उस से मामला हल होने के बजाये और गम्भीर हो गया है। समाचारपत्रों में जो कुछ छपा है, वह चेयरमैन का इन्टरव्यू नहीं है, वह कौंसिल के सामने कही गई बात है। कौंसिल में बहुत से लोग थे। कौंसिल की कार्यवाही के बारे में प्रैस को जो कुछ बताया गया होगा, वह किसी जिम्मेदार आदमी ने ही बताया होगा। अब सारा दोष प्रैस पर डाला जा रहा है कि प्रैस ने गलत छाप दिया। अब यह मामला प्रिविलेज कमेटी में भेजने लायक हो गया है। प्रिविलेज कमेटी पता लगा सकती है कि कौन सच कह रहा है। हम समाचारपत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी बुला सकते हैं और चेयरमैन को भी बुला कर पूछा जा सकता है। खैर से यह मामला हल नहीं होना है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to make a submission. The other day Mr. Borooah brought a secret Bill before the House. He did not want to give advance information that certain imposion is going to come in order to secure the revenue.

Here in this case which concerns the Supplementary Budget, no less a person than the Chairman of the Central Board of Customs and Excise himself goes and tells, in the presence of business tycoons and profitters like Shri K. K. Birla and so on and so forth—here comes the complication—there he goes and says, as reported in

the press, that there would be a big does of indirect taxation. What more proof do you want. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you have said enough.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: So, my request is that the matter should be sent to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Even after the statement of the hon. Minister, the point remains. The situation has been made grave by the statement or whatever observations that had been made by the Chairman. And it was announced earlier that there would be a supplementary budget. About that there is no doubt. This announcement is rather amazing. Never before such an announcement was made that a supplementary budget was in the offing This was, for the first time, that we had been greeted with such an announcement. Earlier it was known for two-three days For the first time such an amazing statement had been made. Now, it is very organically linked up with that announcement. So, one cannot doubt the veracity of what has appeared in the papers. So, this is a fit subject for being thrashed out by the Privileges Committee. Let the Privilages Committee go into this matter and call for the evidence of the Chairman of the Central Board of Central Excise and Customs. Otherwise, we would not be doing our duty by the people. The people have been fleeced by crores of rupees by the hoarders and businessmen already.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I would like to add a word. It is extremely essential that the Privileges Committee examines this By the statement of the hon. Minister, enough damage has been done not only to the country's finances but also to the reputation of Parliament.

Therefore, the report appearing in the papers, on the face of it, gives rise to something of a privilege accruing to the House and you should readily refer it. As far as I am concerned, my submission to you is that this matter should go to the Committee of Privileges.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Had it been denied by the Officer that he had made this announcement, we would certainly not press the matter to go to the Privileges Committee. All that we can do is this. Before giving your ruling, you will please find out from the press itself how they got it and what the source of it was. After this denial, I do not see that there is privilege. Anyway you can ask the press to tell you the source. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Privileges Committee can sit in judgment on a disputed issue. Why are you reluctant to send it to the Privileges Committee. This is a Committee of the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My submission is that there should be a natural presumption that the officer did make a statement of this kind The announcement was already made that the supplementary budget was in the offing. This is a natural presumption and by this many have already gained.

MR SPEAKER: I have studied this very carefully this morning, and, before the Minister replied, I had my views definitely on it. After the Minister's reply, even if I ignore it—the Minister's reply—and take the position as it existed before his reply, in my view, though this cannot be a subject of privilege, it could be a case of impropriety It is highly improper, because in this world nothing remains secret or confined in the meeting, everything, howsoever secret, is so emphatically given, and even the pro-

[Mr. Speaker]

ceedings of the Cabinet are given, in the papers. So many things, about which you cannot imagine, come out. They also come out. This officer is sitting in his official advisory committee....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The chairman of the board.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, the chairman is sitting in his advisory committee. He did not make a public statement. But he might have been discussing with his advisory committee, and they might have been asking questions and he might have been replying.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who were asking questions?

MR. SPEAKER: But all care should be taken to see that it does not go out. But if it goes out, it is improper.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But you have heard Prof. Mukherjee already, and already the mischief has been done.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, even if hon. Members say that it should be sent to the Privileges Committee, and the Privileges Committee examines it and establishes that he said it, and he denies it—it will clear everything.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, माफ कीजिए, आप की रूलिंग से एक बात साफ नहीं होती, आप का कहना है कि इम्प्रापर है, मगर अफसर का कहना है कि मैं ने यह बात कही नहीं, अगर सचमुच नहीं कही, तो इम्प्रापर कैसे हुआ ? इस का मतलब यह पता लगाना होगा कि यह बात कही गई या नहीं कही गई ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो स्कोप छोड़ा ही नहीं उन्होंने ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो इस की सच्चाई पर कौन जायगा ?

MR. SPEAKER: As a matter of fact, I did not like the hon. Minister to get up. But he was insisting on getting up.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: If it is a case of impropriety, then it is a case for further investigation. But if he has not said that, there is nothing to be said; you can enquire from the press. Even after he has denied it, if you call it impropriety, then please investigate into it. Why should you condemn the officer for that?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस का प्रिविलेज यह है

Suppose what the hon. Members discuss in their party meeting very confidentially comes out....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is a party meeting.

MR. SPEAKER: I am only giving an example. He is sitting in his advisory committee.. (*Interruptions*). Through some source, suppose it leaks out.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The committee cannot be above Parliament.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, now who are the commitee or council members? They are: Mr. K. K. Birla, President of the.....

MR. SPEAKER: I gave an instance. Suppose hon. Members are sitting in a very confidential meeting.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मंत्री महोदय यह कहते कि पेपर में जो कुछ छपा है उस के लिए अफसर को खेद है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय न कहते, मेरी रूलिंग यह है कि यह ग्राफिसर मुझे लिखता बाद में रिव.इज करते, ग्रब हम मुश्किल में पड़ गए है क्या करें?

श्री ग्रटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रिविलेज कमेटी के सामने ग्रफसर बुलाया जायगा ।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रिविलेज कमेटी क्या करेगी ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The main question of privilege is whether it is the officer who will impose the taxes or whether it is this House which will impose the taxes He has already indicated the quantum of taxation and he has mentioned the quantum of taxation that is going to be imposed.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I had this information that the chairman did not say anything about it and that the chairman did not mention about the supplementary budget. Since the matter was being discussed in the House, and since I had this information, I thought that it was my duty to give this information to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: He can write to me later on, or the hon. Minister can write to me later on, instead of complicating it in this way.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): You have given your ruling so far as the conduct of the officer or the chairman is concerned. If it is not proper or if it is improper, it has got to be inquired into. What punishment are you going to impose upon him by your ruling? Your ruling says that the officer has committed something wrong, something which is not proper according to you or according to the Chair. The House would like to know what action is going to be taken and what punishment is going to be given to him in respect of this impropriety which has been committed by him.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): How can you condemn an officer or pass a stricture without finding out whether he did say it or not? your remarks will be construed as stricture.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Are your remarks confined to the person or to the procedure? We are in a very big confusion.

MR SPEAKER: I shall tell him. These are the gentlemen, who had also joined this issue and they said this. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad said it, and later on, after hearing this..

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Privilege is not a party issue.

MR SPEAKER: Why is he putting something in my mouth which is not in my mind?

Now, after the ruling you say that when he denies it, there is no need even for mentioning about propriety. I have expressed my view. My ruling before that should have been this. After the denial, if I do not take the denial into consideration, I think it is improper. In view of both these points, I can send it to the Privileges Committee for examination.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no way out.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: There is a way out.

MR. SPEAKER: I had expressed something Now you do not accept it from this side

Let me be clear with them.. Why do you interfere? How you think that even these observations should not have been there In that case, I do not make these observations. Let the Privileges Committee examine it. I do not understand; you keep on shifting your position like mercury.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): May I ask what was the purpose of giving a hypothetical ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: No question of a hypothetical rulling. They do not accept it. This was offered to them.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Who does not accept what? What is the ruling we do not accept? What is it?

MR SPEAKER: My ruling was this. In the beginning, I said it is not a case of privilege, may be a case of impropriety. Then the debate followed. Then the Minister insisted on making a statement. He has come out with his statement. They say they were prepared to accept that ruling, but now after the Minister's statement it has become controversial, When in the beginning I said it is not a case of privilege, Shri Jha and others said 'No, it is a case of privilege'.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: No Sir.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Examine the matter (Interruptions).

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Please do not put words into my mouth. You are absolutely wrong. Please see the record. Still you are misunderstanding us. When Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu made the statement that the Chairman made a statement saying that indirect taxes would go up we all said that if that is so, it is a case of privilege. After that you asked the Minister. The Minister denied that the officer said it. He said he has not made that statement. When you got up, you said it is not a case of privilege but a case of impropriety. Only then we stood up and said that if it is a case of impropriety, then it needs further investigation. It may be a case of privilege. It is you who have made the matter difficult not we.

MR. SPEAKER: This is very difficult. In the very beginning, before any member got up I said it is not a case of privilege. Then all the members got up; your side got up and said it was wrong on the part of the Chairman to say that, that he had no business to say like that. So I said if you also feel like that—my view in the very beginning was that it is not a case of privilege—since the Minister has made a statement saying that the Chairman did not say it and also since the other point was raised and now the whole matter has become controversial it is much better to refer it to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayenkil): How is it controversial?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Not on that statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you listen? Then you can get up and explain.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North): Why do you say "this side" and "that side"? After having seen the emergence of a consensus, the matter must be referred to the privileges committee. Why should you stand in the way?

MR. SPEAKER: I said that if the Minister had not made the statement it was not a privilege at the most it would be a case of impropriety, which you did not accept.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If you accept the Minister's statement, how can it be impropriety?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: If you read the press report, it indicates that the first three paragraphs are the views of the press correspondent. Only in the fourth paragraph, he mentions about the Chairman having said ab-

out the total revenue having increased With your permission, I will read it

New Delhi, July 24 With the Supplementary Budget yet to come, the revenue from indirect taxes this year is expected to record a substantial increase over the Budget estimates

As against the estimated figure of Rs 3 772 crores for the financial year 1974-75 actual revenue is expected to be of the order of nearly Rs 3 990 crores of which Central excise would contribute Rs 3 045 crores

As the Supplementary Budget will definitely raise the rates of indirect taxation the revenue from customs and excise duties during 1974-76 will be much higher than the present estimates

These are the views of the Hindustan Times correspondent In the next paragraph he says

The Chairman of the Central Board of Excise and Customs Mr Jasjit Singh today told the Customs and Central Excise Advisory Council that the share of indirect taxes in the total tax revenue had risen to 72 4 per cent

The Council was informed that no penal action ' My submission is that these three paragraphs referred to relate to the views of the correspondent It is only in the fourth paragraph that the Chairman s name has been mentioned

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष जी आप अखबार की रिपोर्ट को देख लीजिये । जो बात सवाददाता के नाम से कही जा रही है, वह सवाददाता बिना किसी अधिकारी के कहे हुए नहीं जान सकता । क्या कोई प्रस-कारस्पोडेंट इस तरह से पर्सनल विवज एक्सप्रैस कर सकता है कि एस्टिमेटेड फिगर कितनी होगी, एक्साइज से कितनी आमदनी होगी .

श्री विक्रम महाजन (दमोह) यह तो उसने रिसर्च की है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यह सारी जानकारी चेयरमैन से कौन्सिल को दी है—

The Council was informed " By whom? By the correspondent? मुझे बड़ा खेद है कि अब प्रस वालों को बलि का बकरा बनाया जा रहा है । अब इस सदन को यह देखना है कि अखबार वालों के साथ न्याय होता है या नहीं । आप आफिसर को बचाने के लिये अखबार वालों पर जिम्मेदारी डाल रहे हैं

SHRI BHAGWAI JHA AZAD You can examine the press report and then come to a decision

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी आप जांच के झगड़े में कहां पड़ेंगे इसको प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेज दीजिये ।

MR SPEAKER Shri Bosu has not mentioned all that the Minister has said His privilege motion is that according to the Hindustan Times dated the 25th July

The Chairman of the Central Board of Excise and Customs Mr Josjit Singh today tol the Customs and Central Excise Advisory Council that the share of indirect taxes in the total tax revenue had risen to 72 4 per cent '

Then he has quoted part of what Shri Ganesh has read He quotes the Chairman of the Central Board of Excise and Customs as quoted by the correspondent which says

'As the Supplementary Budget will definitely raise the rates of indirect taxation the revenue from customs and excise duties during 1974-75 will be much higher than the present estimates'

This is what he objects to He does not object to what the correspondent has said in the beginning

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He has cited the report.

एक वाक्य दिया, दो वाक्य दिया, आप क्या चाहते हैं, क्या पांच पेज का नोट बना कर दिया जाय ?

MR. SPEAKER: This is what he reads and this is what is being objected to. The Minister is denying it on behalf of the officer saying that the officer did not say that. Now what procedure should I adopt? When I said it is not a privilege, I was about to say something. Now after this denial much confusion has arisen. I think it is much better if it is sent to the Privileges Committee to examine it, instead of this controversy being allowed that he said this or he did not say this. I will ask them to examine it also in the light of the denial on behalf of the officer by the minister. If you do not accept my ruling. then the only alternative is let the Committee go into it.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: May I say something? (*Interruptions*) I would like to submit that there is no question, at any stage, of the Government not accepting your ruling. I would like to make it very clear. The only thing I would like to submit is this. Even now, we accept your ruling. Let this explanation be on record. If you had felt that there was no breach of privilege, the denial by the officer would not make it a matter of privilege. Nevertheless, we accept your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already expressed my opinion.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, there is some privilege motion given notice of by Prof. Madhu Dandavate. This is about some observation made by Shri Lyngdoh, a Minister of Meghalaya. I have already said that I have not treated it as a privilege matter. There is no question of any privilege involved in it. I am not going to admit it. There is no question of privilege at all.

12.41 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA (Bhopal): I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the next Budget Session (1975) the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I want to oppose this montion for extension of time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee upto the next Budget Session.

In spite of all the mischief of starting defections and of causing defections in other parties, the Government is trying to assume a pious posture as if the Government is eager to stop this ugly business of defections. if they were so eager about it, this Bill should have been put through by now.

Now, they want extension of time upto the next Budget Session, sleeping over one session. Why not they present the Report by the next session, that is, the winter session? I accuse this Government of creating defections in Gujarat, of creating defections in Karnataka, of creating defetions in U.P. and now of creating of defections in Manipur. This political seduction, ugly situation, has been created in the country. I want to know why it should be deferred to the next Budget session. Why not the first week of the next Session, the winter session? This matter should be finally decided early if the Goverunment were serious about it.

I oppose this motion. The time should not be extended upto the next Budget session. The Report must be presented by the first week of the next session, the winter session. This problem has been agitating the minds

of the people. This political seduction is going on day in and day out. The Government has got the privilege of making somebody a Governor, making somebody a Minister and what not. The Government should come to a final conclusion about it at an early date. The time should not be extended upto the next Budget session but only upto the first week of the next session that is, the winter session.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): They are asking for a long postponement. We are finding defections on the political scene. How long are you going to stand the stink of defection? It is too much.

DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA: There is no quesion of Government not being interested in having this Bill passed at the earliest. The leaders of all Oppisition parties are members of this Joint Committee and it was the unanimous decision of the Committee that extension of time should be asked for upto the first week of the next Budget Session. The Joint Committee is taking and considering evidence of important people and, therefore, it is taking time. As I said, it was the unanimous decision of the Joint Committee to ask for this extension of time. The Committee would try to submit its report as early as possible.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the next Budget Session (1975) the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The Motion was adopted.

12.46 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up further consideration of the motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers.

Mr. Janeshwar Misra to continue his speech. The Defence Minister was to intervene at 12.30 p.m. It is already past 12. 30 p.m. This has come to me just now. The Prime Minister will reply to the debate at 5.00 p.m. today.

SHRI SHYAM NANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): How many hours will we have spent? We had thought of 12 hours.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): The Prime Minister may reply tomorrow.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let the Prime Minister reply tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been conveyed by the Prime Minister that, if it is a question of time and your satisfaction, she can speak one hour later at 6.00 O' Clock.

The Defence Minister will Speak immediately after the present speaker finishes.

Mr. Janeshwar Misra.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, महगाई का जिक्र करते हुए कल मैंने कहा था———(व्यवधान) कल इन्होंने मुझे बहुत तग किया था और बहुत हल्ला किया था । मैं आपकी सुरक्षा आज चाहता हू ।

महगाई और खाद की कीमतों का मैंने कल जिक्र किया था । मैं एक सुझाव आज दूंगा । वैसे तो मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि यह

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव पास हो जाएगा और यह सरकार नही रहेगी लेकिन जिस किसी की भी सरकार बनती है, उसको मैं सुझाव दूगा कि जो कारखाने की चीजों के दाम अधाधुध बढ़ाए जाते है इसके बारे में जो कोई भी सरकार बने एक नियम बना दे कि लागत जितनी आती है उससे इतने गुना से अधिक उसके दाम बढने नही दिए जाएगे। दूसरा सुझाव मैं यह दूगा कि खलिहान में जो चीज पैदा होती है उसका कारखाने मे जो चीज पैदा होती है उससे क्या रिश्ता रहेगा, इसके बारे मे भी सरकार तय कर दे। अगर ऐसा नही किया जाता है तो लगातार कारखानदार खलिहान वालो को लूटते रहेगे जैसे वे आज तक लूटते आ रहे है। आप देखे कि खाद के दाम हो गए है 210 रुपये क्विंटल और गेहू के दाम हो गए है 105 रुपये क्विंटल।

हमारे श्री चन्द्र जीत यादव शायद बैठे हुए नही है। कल उन्होंने आरोप लगाया था कि हम लोग फासिस्ट मनोवृत्ति के है, मुल्क की तरक्की मे हम लोगों का यकीन नही है। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि आप देखे कि कौन फासिस्ट प्रवृत्ति वाला है। हिन्दुस्तान भर मे एक इन्दिरा ब्रिगेड चल रहा है। हिटलर के जमाने मे नाजी प्रवृत्ति वाले लोग जब थे तो वे इस तरह से ब्रिगेड चलाया करते थे। मैने पल्टन मे तो सुना है, सिख बटालियन, जाट बटालियन, राजपूत बटालियन वगैरह। लेकिन यह जो इन्दिरा ब्रिगेड आपके द्वारा चलाया गया है मै कहना चाहता हू कि फासिस्ट प्रवृत्तियों की यही निशानी हुआ करती है जो सरकार चलाया करती है। इनके नाम पर अगर ब्रिगेड चलता है तो क्या प्रधान मत्री को इसकी जानकारी नही है? उनके नाम पर मुल्क भर में ब्रिगेड चलता है। पाच जून को पटना में जो जुलूस निकला जयप्रकाश जी के नेतृत्व में, इन्दिरा ब्रिगेड के लोगों के घर से उन पर गोलिया दागी गईं। क्या यह इनको मालूम नही है। वह बहुत शान्त प्रदर्शन हुआ था। मैजिस्ट्रेट को तथा दूसरे लोगों को देख कर ताज्जुब हुआ था कि यह क्या खिलौना लाए हैं जो इतने शान्त है। मै नही जानता कि वे कौन से है। लेकिन घर में उन्होने दफ्तर खोल रखा है। इन्दिरा ब्रिगेड मे हिटलर मसोलिनी आदि नाजी प्रवृत्ति के लोग है। जरायम पेशा लोग है और ऐसी कार्रवाइया वे कर चुके है। मैं चाहता हू कि इस सब की किसी राजनीति शास्त्र का समाज शास्त्र के विद्वान से जाच कराई जाए—

एक माननीय सदस्य उलटी खोपडी है इनकी।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र जल्दी पता चल जाएगा कि किस की उलटी खोपडी है। राजनीति करने वाले लोग, सरकार चलाने वाले लोग अपना नाम पर इस तरह के ब्रिगेड चलाएगे तो यह नाजी प्रवृत्ति है या नही है? (**व्यवधान**)

बहुत ही सजीदगी से इस प्रस्ताव को यहा रखा गया है। मैंने कल कई चुनौतिया इनकी सरकार को दी थी। आज उनको मैं दोहराना नही चाहता हू। इतना जरूर मैं कहना चाहता हू कि सत्तारूढ पार्टी विरोधी पार्टियो के लोगो को तोडने की कोशिश कर रही है। भारतीय क्रान्ति दल के लोग ओबराय होटल मे थे। जिस तरह से प्रधान मत्री के लोगों ने फोन किया और कहा कि तुम अध्यक्ष बन जाओ, तुम्हारी पार्टी टूटेगी .....

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): The allegation that there was a phone call on behalf of the Prime Minister to Shri Oberoi at the Oberoi Hotel that "he should accept the Chairmanship of BKD to break should be removed from the proceedings.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : हिन्दुस्तान की मौजूदा सरकार अपने खिलाफ किसी पार्टी को बरदाश्त नही कर सकती है । इसको मैं नाजी प्रवृत्ति मानता हू । ये लोग किसी को बोलने भी नही देना चाहते हैं । हल्ला मचाते हैं। मैंने हाथ जोड कर निवेदन किया था कि अपने खिलाफ कोई बात कहे तो उसको सुनने की भी आप मे हिम्मत होनी चाहिये—

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) बशीर अहमद किस पार्टी के है ? आपकी पार्टी के ही तो है । उन्होने आप पर चार्ज लगाया है कि आप अमरीकी पैसे से अपनी पार्टी को चलाते हैं । चुनाव लडते है । वह आपकी पार्टी के सेक्रेटरी हैं ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र मैं बशीर अहमद को नही जानता हू । इतना मैं जरुर जानता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो मौजूदा सरकार है वह बारी बारी से कभी अमरीका और कभी रुस की विदेश नीति मे दलाली करती है, इसके अलावा कुछ नही करती है । मै इतना जरुर जानता हू कि हिन्दुस्तान मे जब गल्ले की कमी पडी तो हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मत्री कनाडा भीख मागने गई थी । उस समय बशीर अहमद या विरोधी लोग नही गए थे । इतना मै जानता हू ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आपका समय खत्म हो चुका है । दो चार मिनट मे आप खत्म कर दे ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र . ये मुझे बोलने नही देते हैं ।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) Are you satisfied that after he started this morning he has had time even to conclude?

MR. SPEAKER· He is taking more time. He is taking the time of others.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : जिस दिन श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने श्रीमती इन्दरा गाधी और उनकी सरकार के खिलाफ अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव रखा उस दिन नाग पचमी का त्यौहार था । उस त्यौहार के दिन क्या होता है ? साल भर जब साप दिखाई देता है तो लोग उसके फन को कुचल देते है । लेकिन नाग पचमी के दिन उसको दूध पिलाया जाता है । वह त्यौहार बीत चुका है । मै विरोधी दल के तथा सत्तारुढ दल के लोगो को भी कहूगा कि इस समय जो सरकार चल रही है वह महगाई की, बेकारी की, बदअमनी की सरकार है, आम जनता के बीच से झूठ बोलने वाली सरकार है, मक्कारी की सरकार है, इसने पूरे मुल्क मे जहर फैलाया है और इस जहरीली सरकार को सब मिलकर खत्म करे । नाग पचमी बीत चुकी है । आज उसके फन कुचलने की कोशिश की जाएगा और इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को पूरी ताकत के साथ पास कीजियेगा । आत्मा की आवाज के नाम पर पास कीजियेगा । काग्रेस के सम्मानित सदस्य अपनी आत्मा की आवाज पर चले और इस प्रस्ताव को पास करे । अगर यह प्रस्ताव पास हो जाता है तो यह मुल्क की तकदीर को बदल देगा, मुस्तकबिल को रोशन करेगा और एक नया अध्याय शुरु होगा । इस वास्ते हिम्मत के साथ हौसले के साथ, बढिया मुल्क बनाने के लिए, तरक्की पसन्द मुल्क बनाने के लिये आप भी योगदान करे । आज करोडो गरीब आदमी कराह रहे है । करोडो आदमी नहाते समय किसी तरह से चोरी से साबुन की टिकिया को खरीद कर यह सोचते है कि अपने शरीर के किस हिस्से मे साबुन लगाए और किस मे न लगाए । यह नौबत आपकी प्रधान मत्री ने ला दी है । मैं चाहता हू कि इनकी सरकार को इसी क्षण समाप्त कर मुल्क मे एक ऐसा दिन लाए कि आम जनता के चेहरे खिल उठे और एक बढ़िया किस्म का समाज अस्तित्व से आए ।

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : अध्यक्ष महोदय .....

MR. SPEAKER He may continue after lunch I have just called him and he will resume his speech after lunch. The House stands adjourned for lunch to reassemble at 2 p m

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Two Minutes Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now Mr. Jagjivan Ram may continue his speech

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव विपक्षी दल के हाथ मे एक हथियार होता है, इसमे सन्देह की कोई बात नही है । लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि सदन के प्रत्येक सत्र मे अविस्वास-प्रस्ताव लाना विपक्षी दल ने एक परम्परा बना लिया है, और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि अविस्वास-प्रस्ताव का महत्व नष्ट हो चुका है ।

मैं मानता हू कि इन अविश्वास-प्रस्तावो को लाने से माननीय सदस्य, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु, को सब से अधिक लाभ हुआ है । वह लाभ यह है कि भिन्न-भिन्न विपक्षी दलो ने जान-बूझ कर, या अनजाने मे, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु को अपना नेता स्वीकार कर लिया है । क्योकि यह महत्वपूर्ण स्थान उन्ही को दिया जाता है । इससे यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि विपक्षी दल के नेताओ ने यह मान लिया है कि जितनी कारीगरी के साथ अपने उपयुक्त शब्दो का इस्तेमाल वह कर सकते हैं, उतनी दक्षता के साथ शायद और कोई नही कर सकता है ।

इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के मुद्दे क्या हैं? मुद्दे प्राय वही हैं, जो पिछले अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव के रहे है । उसमे थोडा इजाफा किया गया है, और वह इजाफा है रेल हडताल, और हडताल के बाद रेल कर्मचारी जो काम पर आ गए, उस का वर्णन, और नमक-मिर्च मिला कर यह कहना कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों के साथ अन्यायपूर्ण ज्यादातिया आरम्भ हो गई है । इसी पर बहुत अधिक महत्व दिया गया है, दूसरे, जो दो अध्यादेश जारी किये गये हैं, उनका जिक्र किया गया है ।

रेलवे कर्मचारियो की हडताल, उस से उत्पन्न परिस्थिति, उन के काम पर लौट आने की घटना और उसके बाद की स्थिति के बारे मे जो चार्ज लगाये गये थे, उनका अधिकारपूर्ण तरीके से जवाब दिया जा चुका है । मैं उसको दोहराना नही चाहता हूं ।

लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्यो के विचार के लिए एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूगा कि हडताल करना श्रमिको का अधिकार माना जाता है, लेकन किस समय हडताल करनी चाहिए और किस समय नही करनी चाहिए, इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है । यह भी माना जाता है कि कर्मचारी और उन के नेता विवेकपूर्ण ढग से विचार कर के ही यह निश्चय करेंगे कि हडताल करनी है या नही । आज तो जागरूक ट्रेड यूनियन्ज यह मानने लगी हैं कि उन के किसी कदम मे केवल श्रमिक वर्ग का कल्याण होना है केवल यही नही सोचना है, बल्कि यह भी सोचना आवश्यक हो जाता है कि उस कदम मे श्रमिक श्रेणी का लाभ होने के साथ साथ कही राष्ट्र और समाज को धक्का तो नही पहुचता है । विवेचन क ने का यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय बन गया है । केवल भारत मे ही नही, सारे विश्व मे जहा कही जागरूक ट्रेड यनियन्ज, मजदूरो के सगठन, है, इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर विचार किये बिना वे कोई कदम नही उठाते है ।

कोई यह दावा नहीं कर सकता है कि रेलवे के जितने कर्मचारी हैं, उन सब का जीवन-स्तर ऐसा है कि उस में सुधार करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह भी कोई दावा नहीं कर सकता है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त अन्य श्रमिकों के जीवन-स्तर को उठाने की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन यह तो विचार करना पड़ेगा कि हम केवल अपने से आगे वाले को ही देखें, या अपने से पीछे वाले को भी देखें। हमारे ट्रेड यूनियन आन्दोलन में एक आम जिस नाम से भी पुकारें प्रवृत्ति आ गई है कि जो जहां है, वह सिर्फ अपने आगे वाले को देख कर कहता है कि उस की बराबरी में आना है, वह पीछे घूम कर नहीं देखता है, कि पीछे वाले को भी मेरी बराबरी में लाना आवश्यक है। अगर पीछे वालों को भी देखने लगें, तो मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत सी कठिनाइयां खत्म हो सकती हैं।

रेलवे कर्मचारियों के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन क्या कोई इस तथ्य को भुला सकता है कि देश में ऐसे करोड़ों लोग हैं, जो उत्पादक श्रम में लगे हुए हैं, जिन का महत्व रेलवे कर्मचारियों से किसी तरह भी कम नहीं है, उन का जीवन स्तर रेलवे कर्मचारियों के जीवन-स्तर के बराबर लाना आवश्यक है? हमें इस कटु सत्य का भी बराबर अनुभव करना चाहिए कि राष्ट्र सम्पत्ति की जो वार्षिक अभिवृद्धियां या ग्रोथ हो, अगर उस सबको महत्वपूर्ण और अत्यावश्यक स्थानों पर लगे हुए श्रमिकों के, जो अपनी मांगों को मनवाने के लिए मजबूर कर सकते हैं, वेतन या महंगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि कर के खत्म कर दें, तो फिर देश के उन करोड़ों लोगों को कैसे ऊंचा उठाया जा सकता है, जिन का जीवन स्तर उन से भी नीचा है। मैं मानता हूं कि प्रबुद्ध ट्रेड यूनियन्ज के सभी नेता चाहे वे किसी भी दल के हों, इस बात को समझते होंगे, मैं मानता हूं कि सदन में बैठे हुए जितने भी दलों के नेता हैं, उन सब के दिलों में देश को उन्नत करने की भावना है। मैं उस में सन्देह नहीं करता हूं—उस में सन्देह करने की गुंजाइश भी नहीं है और सन्देह करना उचित भी नहीं है।

अगर माननीय सदस्य इस दृष्टि से विचार करेंगे, तो उन को मानना पड़ेगा कि वह मुनासिब समय नहीं था कि जब रेलवे की हड़ताल की जाती। और इसलिए यह आवश्यक था कि रेलवे की जो हड़ताल हुई, देशवासी यह समझें कि वह एक नामुनासिब स्तर नामाकूल कदम था, ऐसा कदम था, जिस को किसी तरह से प्रोत्साहित करना राष्ट्रीय हित में नहीं था। खुशी इस बात की है कि देश ने यही किया। देश ने यह साबित किया कि गरीबों के प्रति हमदर्दी है, काम करने वालों के प्रति हमदर्दी है, लेकिन राष्ट्र जिस वक्त संकट की स्थिति में से गुजर रहा है, उस हमदर्दी का दुरुपयोग करके उस को और संकट में डालने का प्रयत्न कभी क्षम्य नहीं हो सकता है।

महंगाई का जिक्र किया गया। इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती हैं कि महंगाई है लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या रेलवे की हड़ताल इस महंगाई को कम करने वाला कदम था, या इस महंगाई को बढ़ाने वाला कदम था। क्या इस तथ्य से कोई मुकर सकता है कि जब कभी किसी क्षेत्र में काम करने वालों की हड़ताल होती है, तो सब से पहले वह दूसरे क्षेत्रों के गरीब मजदूरों को ही परेशान करने का कारण बनती है? इस तथ्य से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है। किसी क्षेत्र को आप ले लीजिए। हड़ताल का असर सब से पहले आर्थिक दृष्टि से निम्न श्रेणी के लोगों पर पड़ा करता है। रेलवे हड़ताल का भी असर हमारे देश के अन्य क्षेत्रों में, उद्योग व्यापार और कृषि में, लगे हुए निम्न आमदनी वाले लोगों पर गहरा पड़ा है। क्या यह मुनासिब नहीं था कि जिन लोगों ने रेलवे हड़ताल करानी चाही, वे रेलवे कर्मचारियों को बताते कि सरकार, या समाज के उच्च वर्ग के लोग, तो पीछे परेशान होंगे, सबसे पहले

[श्री जगजीवन राम]

उस के अपने वर्ग के निम्न श्रेणी के—लोगो को परेशान होना पडेगा ?

इस तथ्य को समझना बहुत आवश्यक है और इसी लिये मैं ने कहा कि महंगाई है लेकिन क्या नेताओ ने यह विचार किया कि जो कदम रेलवे के कर्मचारियो के द्वारा उठाया जा रहा है वह इस महंगाई को कम करने वाला नही होगा, इस महंगाई को बढाने वाला होगा? क्या यह तथ्य मालूम नही था लोगो को ? इस के लिए क्या अर्थ-शास्त्र के अध्ययन की आवश्यकता थी कि जहा पर कुछ कमिया हैं वे कमिया और बढेगी ? क्या राष्ट्रीय चेतना वाला कोई भी आदमी यह सोच सकता था क्या, राष्ट्रीय चेतना वाला कोई आदमी इस मे हस्तक्षेप करने की बात सोच सकता था कि जहा पर अभाव है, लोग परेशान हैं वहा पर ऐसे कदम उठाए जाय कि उस अभाव को और बढ़ा दिया जाय ? मैं समझता हु कि कोई समझदार आदमी इस बात को कबूल नही करेगा ? ऐसा कदम इस मौके पर उठाना एक नामाकूल कदम था और राष्ट्र के हित मे नही था ।

अध्यादेशों के बारे मे जिक्र किया गया, मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि अतिरजन कर के उन की सारी खराबिया ही पेश की गई हैं । यह तजुर्बे की बात है और इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यो ने कितनी दफा दोहराया है कि महंगाई के भत्ते के मिलने की चर्चा अब होती है तो कर्मचारियो की जेब मे पैसा पहुचे या न पहुचे दुकान के दाम बढ जाते ह । क्या यह तरीका आवश्यक नही था कि कोई एक कदम ऐसा उठाया जाय कि उस परिस्थिति का आंशिक रूप से भी हम मुकाबिला कर सकें ? मैं नही कहता कि सम्पूर्ण रूप से उस का मुकाबिला किया जा सकता है, लेकिन इस सदन मे यह तो मानना पडेगा कि आंशिक रूप से उस का मुकाबला किया जा सकता है और अगर आंशिक रूप से मुकाबिला किया जा सकता है तो क्या कोई अपने हृदय पर हाथ रख कर यह स्वीकार करेगा कि इस आर्डिनेंस के लिए बराबर यही कहना उपयुक्त था कि यह आवश्यक नही था ? आवश्यक था । . (व्यवधान) वह तो काला चश्मा जिस का होता है उस को काला ही नजर आता है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : आप का भी काला ही चश्मा है ।

श्री जगजीवन राम मैं अपनी नजर से देखता हू, आप की नजर से तो देखा नही करता हू ।

मै यह कह रहा था कि आखिर यह जो कहा जाता है कि बेज फ्रीज हो गया, आखिर बर्फ कहा नजर आई ? फ्रीज हुआ कहा ? फ्रीज तो उस को कहते है जब हम नही दे । हम ने यह कर दिया उन को जो न्यायसगत मिलना चाहिए वह मिले । हमने नही कहा कि नही दिया जाय हम ने कहा कि उस पर उन का बिल्कुल अधिकार होगा । सिर्फ प्रतिबन्धित तो यही किया जैसा कि आप बराबर कहते थे और जैसा आज तक का अनुभव है कि जेब मे पैसा पहुचने के पहले ही मोदी की दुकान का दाम बढ जाता है तो कम से कम यह उपाय किया जाए कि आंशिक रूप से वह दाम नही बढे और आप बराबर यह कहते है कि बढते हुए दामो को कैद करना बहुत आवश्यक है । इस को मै भी मानता हू । जितनी दूर तक सक्षम हो सकेंगे नही कहा जा सकता । लेकिन प्रयत्न आप का और हमारा चलता रहा तो कोई शक नही कि हम और आप सक्षम हो सकेंगे, बढते हुए दामो को रोकने मे । यह एक कदम लाया गया । इस को माडेस्ट कदम कहें, साधारण कदम कहे, पर उस दिशा मे यह एक कदम है । इसलिए यह कहना कि बेज फ्रीज है बिल्कुल भ्रान्तिपूर्ण है और भ्रामक है । श्रमिक श्रेणी को भ्रम मे डालने वाला है और मैं यह दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि

हमारे देश का श्रमिक राष्ट्र हित को सामने रखता है। उस को जब यह विवरण के साथ बताया जाएगा कि इस कदम से सिर्फ तुम्हारा ही भला नहीं है, इस राष्ट्र का भी कल्याण होने वाला है तो मैं ऐसा मानता हू कि हमारे देश की श्रमिक श्रेणी इस बात को स्वीकार करेगी। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम उस के सामने अपनी समस्या साफ साफ रखें और जो कदम उठाया है उस को भी रखें तो मैं ऐसा मानता हू कि वह इस का स्वागत करेगा।

बाकी बहुत सी घिसी पिटी पुरानी बातें कही गई है और उन बातों का घिसा पिटा जवाब बहुत बार दिया जा चुका है। उनका बार बार उत्तर देना सदन के समय को बरबाद करना है।

श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य (सीरमपुर)। आप हृदय से इस का समर्थन करते है?

श्री जगजीवन राम सभी बातों का जो सदर्भ में या गैर सदर्भ में कही जायें जवाब देना अकलमन्दी नहीं होती और भारतीय सस्कृति मे तो कहा गया है कि बिना सदर्भ के जो बोला करता है उस की श्रेणी अकलमन्दी मे कमी नहीं रहती। लेकिन कुछ सदस्यों का यही परम्परा है उन के मस्तिष्क के विकास की यही सतह है उसमे मैं कहा परिवर्तन कर सकता हू।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि उन बातों का उत्तर देना आवश्यक नहीं है। देश के लोग जानते हैं, सब को मालूम है और इसलिए चाहे ज्योतिर्मय बसु की बातें हों या अन्य बातें हों उन का जवाब जिस क्षेत्र से आना चाहिए दिया जा चुका है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने जो बातें उठाई थी, आर्डिनेन्स के बारे मे महगाई के बारे मे उन का जवाब वित्त मंत्री ने माकूल तरीके से दिया है। । मैं उन बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन यह कहा जा सकता है कि उन बातों से सतोष नहीं हुआ। तो कुछ सदस्य तो ऐसे भी हैं कि उनको जब तक उनके मन की बातें न कही जायें तब तक सतोष नहीं हो सकता। अच्छा यही होता कि जो बातें बुद्धिगम्य हैं तर्कगम्य हैं उन्हीं को कहा जाय। जो बातें किसी के मन को प्रसन्न करने वाली हों उन का कहना उचित नहीं है। इसीलिए बुद्धिगम्य बातें कही जा रही है वहा तक उन को पहुचना होगा पहुच जायेंगी। अगर नहीं पहुचना होगा तो नहीं पहुचेगी। हा, मै यह आप से आग्रहपूर्ण निवेदन जरूर करूगा, इस मे दो राय नहीं हैं कि देश एक नाजुक आर्थिक सकट से गुजर रहा हैं। इस मे कोई दो राय नहीं हैं और ऐसे माके पर भी जो हसी और मखौल की बात सोच सकता है उसमे लगता है कि स्थिति की गभीरता को समझने की क्षमता उनमे है या नहीं (व्यवधान) बौखलाहट से यह मालूम हो जाता है कि बात जहा तक पहुचनी चहिए ठीक जगह पर पहुच गई। मै आप से यही कह रहा था और मैं आप से आग्रहपूर्ण अनुरोध करूगा, आप की देशभक्ति की भावना को अनुरोध करूगा, आप के हृदय मे जो हिन्दुस्तान के कोटि कोटि सर्वहारा के लिए प्रदर्शित किया जाने वाला प्रेम है उस के नाम पर आग्रह करूगा कि क्या यह समय है कि कुछ बातों को तथ्य के रूप मे नहीं, लाछन के रूप मे पेश किया जाय? अगर सचमुच मे हम चाहते है कि सही तरीके से समस्या का समाधान करना है तो जहा आप समझते है कि यहा पर खामियां और खराबियां हैं क्या आप के लिए उचित था कि उस को आप लाछन के रूप मे लाते? वह इसलिए लाए है कि आप की प्रवृत्ति वही हो गई है। आप उस को लाछन के रूप मे इसलिए लाए है कि आप यही खोजते चलते हैं कि कब कैसे किस की प्रतिभा को नष्ट किया जाय। मैं आप से कहना चाहूगा कि अगर आप सचमुच में चाहते हैं कि देश की स्थिति को सुधारना है

[श्री जगजीवन राम]

तो इस मनोवृत्ति को थोड़े समय के लिए तो छोडिये। थोडे समय के लिये तो इस को तथ्य के रूप मे लाइए कि गवर्नमेंट को इस पर विचार करना है। लांछन के रूप मे मत लाइए।

यह मैं आप से कहना चाहता हू कि जो समाज मे रहता है, सामाजिक जीवन मे काम करता है उस के बारे मे लाछन खोजना बहुत कठिन नही है। यह कोई अन्वेषण का काम नही है। फर्क यह पडता है कि जो ऐसे लोग आते हैं यदि उन की तरीफ करनेवाला कोई नही मिलता है तो वे अपनी तारीफ अपने आप करते लगते हैं, अपनी गरिमा, अपने महत्व, अपने विजय का का गुणगान स्वय करने हैं। हमारी परम्परा मे इस को उच्चकोटि की बात नही माना जाता। रामायण मे तुलसी दास जी ने दो चरित्र रखे है—रावण और राम। उनकी लडाई होने वाली थी। रावण की तारीफ करनेवाला कोई नही मिला, तब वह अपनी कारगुजारी खुद ही बयान करने लगा—मैंने उस को हराया, उस को परास्त किया और चुनौती देता हू कि उस को भी परास्त करूगा। इस तरह की चर्चा के लिये हमारे देश मे बहुत आदर कभी नही रहा है और मैं मानता हू कि वर्तमान मे भी नही है और भविष्य मे भी नही रहेगा।

एक बात को मै फिर दोहराना चाहता हू—भ्रष्टाचार की बात कही गई, बढती हुई महगाई की बात कही गई है। जहा सामाजिक रोग के रूप मे कुछ बुराइयां हमारे समाज के अन्दर घुस गई हैं वहा हमारा दृष्टिकोण यह होना चाहिए कि हम मिलकर विचार करे कि हम उन का निवारण कैसे कर सकते है, कैसे उनका उन्मूलन कर सकते है, यह नही होना चाहिए कि उन का जिक्र या उपयोग राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने के लिए करे या अन्यायसगत तरीके से कुछ लोगो पर लाछन लगा कर राजनीतिक लाभ उठावे। यह कोई मुनासिब बात नही होती और मैं ऐसा मानता कि यह पार्लियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी के नार्म्स के नीचे उतर जाने वाली बात है। पार्लियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी के नार्म्स की सतह मे नीचे उतर कर आक्रमण करना विरोधी दल के लोगो के लिये, मैं ऐसा मानता हू, कोई गरिमा प्रदान करने वाली बात नही है।

एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूं—बिहार मे जो कुछ हो रहा है उस के बारे मे मै विस्तार मे नही जाना चाहता। उस सम्बन्ध मे इदिरा ब्रिगेड की चर्चा की गई है, लेकिन यहा पर भी सब तथ्य सामने नही रखे गये, किस तरह मे कालिम पोती जा सकती है, बस वही लक्ष्य सामने रखा गया है। मै मानता हू जिस सदस्य ने इस का जिक्र किया, उन को इतनी जानकारी भी होगी कि जिन लोगो ने यह काम किया था, उन के ऊपर कानूनी कार्यवाही शुरू हो गई है. .

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगुसराय) अब शुरू हुई है।

श्री जगजीवन राम: तुरत शुरू हुई थी।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र अभी कार्यवाही हुई है।

श्री जगजीवन राम: बाबु श्यामनन्दन मिश्र उस के पूरक हो कर रहे हैं। उन सदस्य महोदय ने यह नही कहा था कि अब कार्यवाही हो गई है। उन्होने तो इस तरह मे कहा था जैसे कुछ किया ही नही गया है . (व्यवधान) . .

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र आप के सहारा ही क्या था (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री जगजीवन राम मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हू—बहुत जोर-शोर से बोलने से वह बोली सत्य नही हो जाया करती . . . .

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) आप की बोली चलती रहे और हम चिल्लायें भी नही।

श्री जगजीवन राम : चिल्लाहट में सत्य होता है, तभी सुनाई पड़ता है, बेकार की चिल्लाहट सुनाई नहीं पड़ती।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि उन सदस्य महोदय ने जब इस का जिक्र किया था तो उन को यह भी जिक्र करना चाहिये था कि सरकारी तरीके से उस पर कार्यवाही हो रही है। वह यह कह सकते थे कि देर से हुई--तब मैं उस का जवाब देता। उन को यह भी कहना चाहिये था कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने ही उस में कदम उठाया है, उसी वक्त उठाया है, श्याम नन्दन बाबू इस में यह नहीं कह सकते कि कदम नहीं उठाया गया।....

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : आप के सामने और चारा ही क्या था। अगर नहीं करते तो दुनिया के सामने क्या चीज रखते।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जो कुछ करें उन को दिखाने के लिये करें, तब कहेंगे कि किया है, वरना कह देंगे कि फेल कर गये। श्यामनन्दन बाबू, गरम और ठण्डे को एक ही फूंक से नहीं फंक सकते। इस बात को आप क्यों नहीं भूल जाते हैं।

हमारे देश की यह परम्परा रही है कि जिस की प्रतिष्ठा और गरिमा बढ़ती है, चाहे वह व्यक्ति हो या संस्था हो, उस के नाम पर बहुत सी चीजें जोड़ी जाती हैं--इस को कैसे भुला सकते हैं। अगर इंदिरा गांधी की प्रतिष्ठा इस देश में बढ़ी है तो इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि उसी परम्परा के अनुकूल बहुत सी चीजों का का नाम इंदिरा गांधी के साथ जोड़ कर आरम्भ किया जाता है--इस को कैसे भुला सकते हैं। लेकिन कोई भी समझदार आदमी यह नहीं मानेगा कि उन सभी चीजों में इंदिरा गांधी की सहमति है। यदि ऐसा कोई मान लेता है तो मैं यही कहूंगा कि उस की बुद्धि बहुत अंश में सोचने की क्षमता नहीं रखती है। इंदिरा गांधी के नाम पर बहुत सी चीजों शुरू हुई, महात्मा गांधी के नाम पर बहुत सी चीजें शुरू हुई, जवाहर लाल के नाम पर बहुत सी चीजें शुरू हुई, रुई से लेकर बहुत बड़ी बड़ी बातें कही गई---सब के साथ ऐसा हुआ....

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : यह आप की इकबाल-बुलन्दी की निशानी है। एन्टी-सोशल गैंग्स का नाम भी इन्दिरा गांधी ब्रिगेड रख दीजिये।

....(व्यवधान)..... पावर की छत पर खड़े हो कर कुत्ते भी बुलन्द होते हैं, पावर की छत पर खड़े हो कर बातें न कीजिये।

श्री जगजीवन राम : एक बात, उपाध्यक्ष जी, और कहना चाहता हूं। वही पुरानी घिसी-पिटी बात कही जाती है कि इस जगह को खाली करो। कोई बैठने वाला माकूल नजर आये तो खाली करने की सोचें ... (व्यवधान)..... लेकिन यहां तो कोई दिखाई नहीं पड़ता। देश की कोटि-कोटि जनता को एक सशक्त शासन की आवश्यकता है और इस में---मैं किसी संकोच के साथ नहीं कहता हूं---सिवाय मेरे दल के इस देश को कोई सशक्त शासन नहीं दे सकता। जो लोग गरीबों के नाम पर यहां बोलने की लिये आते हैं उन को मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं---जरा, अपनी खोपड़ी खुजला कर देखें---हिन्दुस्तान के सर्वहारा गरीबों ने तुम्हारा समर्थन किया है या हमारा समर्थन किया है। प्रत्यक्ष के लिये प्रमाण की जरूरत क्या है, यह प्रत्यक्ष आप के सामने है....

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : बाहर आकर देखिये ....(व्यवधान).....

श्री जगजीवन राम : हर 5 वर्ष के बाद बाहर देख कर आते हैं, फिर भी आप वहीं के वहीं रह जाते हैं .....(व्यवधान)..... इस लिये मैंने कहा है कि इन सब पुरानी बातों का, जिन का जवाब इतनी बार यहां दिया जा चुका है, अब फेर जवाब देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं ऐसा मानता हूं---हर सत्र में अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव ला

[श्री जगजीवनराम]

कर ये लोग अपने इस शस्त्र को इतना सस्ता क्यो बना रहे है.... ....

श्री अनेश्वर मिश्र आप को प्रधान मंत्री बनाया जायगा ..(व्यवधान).. ... प्रस्ताव के पक्ष मे वोट दीजिये, आप को प्रधान मंत्री बनाया जायगा....(व्यवधान)...

श्री जगजीवन राम यह सीधा अर्थमेटिक (गणित) इन को कौन समझावे। हिन्दुस्तान के सर्वहारा का समर्थन लेकर 300 का यह आजाना अधिक है या एक टिटहरी का आजाना। यह एक साधारण गणित का प्रश्न है, इस को भी ये लोग नही समझ सकते। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तब तो एक नया गणित ईजाद करने की जरूरत होगी कि 300 के मुकाबले एक अधिक होता है, 300 कम होता है। ...(व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मै अधिक समय नही लेना चाहता हू—मैं सदन मे विरोधी दलो के सभी सदस्यो से कहना चाहता हू—ऐसा कोई तर्क नही दिया गया है जिस का प्रत्युत्तर देने की आवश्यकता समझी जाय। देश के लोगो के सामने ये सारी चीजे है और जब-जब चुनाव का मौका आता है, तब तब ये लोग मनसूबे बना कर चलते हैं—कोई चार पार्टियो की चौकडी बनती है, कही सात की सतधडी कायम होती है, सब के दिमाग मे यही होता है कि आज मुल्क के लोग बडे परेशान हैं इसलिये काग्रेस को चित्त कर दिया जाये, लेकिन जब जनता के पास जाते है तो फिर मैं यही कहना चाहता हू—हिन्दुस्तान की जनता निरक्षर हो सकती है, लेकिन वह निर्बोध नही होती है। उस का हिमायती कौन है, उसका सहायक कौन है, उस के साथ सवेदना और सहानुभूति कौन रखता है, इन चीजो को हिन्दुस्तान की जनता पहचानती है। और जब मौके आये हैं तो उस ने सिद्ध किया है। इसलिये मैं आप से फिर अनुरोध करता हूं.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्दर: आप हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को धोखा दे रहे हैं...

श्री जगजीवन राम : जो धोखा ही सीखा है वह कल्पना क्या कर सकता है। इसलिये मैं फिर उस अनुरोध को दोहराना चाहता हू आप जनता का हित चाहते हैं, और माने या न माने, काग्रेस ने भारत की जनता को सब से पहले आवाज दी है, इस ऐतिहासिक तथ्य को आप कैसे छुपा सकते हैं। और काग्रेस के बारे मे यह सोचना कि वह काग्रेस भारत के सर्वहारा का विरोध कर सकती हैं, ऐतिहासिक सत्य पर परदा डालना है। इसलिये मैं आप से अनुरोध करूगा, कि आप और हम उन का हित चाहते है, इसलिये एक दूसरे पर आक्षेप करने वाली बात छोड करके आप सही दिल से यह तो बताइये कि इस समस्या का मिलजुल कर कैसे समाधान कर सकते हैं। मैं उस का स्वागत करूगा, प्रधान मत्री स्वागत करेगी। लेकिन लाछन और आक्षेप लगा कर कोई लाभ उठा सकेगे तो आप भारी भ्रम मे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को गुमराह नही किया जा सकता। मुझे इस मे सदेह नही है कि इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को वही पर पहुचा दिया जायगा जहा इस का उपयुक्त स्थान है।

SHRI K MANOHARAN (Madras North) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a sad state of affairs moving a no-confidence motion against the Government But unfortunately it becomes inevitable It is not the pleasure of the Opposition to bring no-confidence motion often and often against the Government of the day. But after hearing the speech of Babuji who is now leaving the House after creating confusion, I could guess and I could understand that he is allergic to no-confidence motion. But no-confidence motion is the only way through which the Opposition can discuss about the lapses of the Government, we can discuss about the utter

lack of imagination on the part of the Government and the wrong handling of policies by Government and the like.

I am quite sure, and I am quite aware of the fate of the no-confidence motion that has been tabled by my friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. This motion is going to be defeated outright with a thumping majority. I know that. You have got enough majority and you can do it. But what I say is that it is the duty of the Government, it is the duty of the Treasury Benches to understand the depth of the feelings of the people belonging to the Opposition while they bring in certain facts which are basic and burning.

I have listened, for the past two days, to the speeches made from both sides from the Congress side as well as from the Opposition side. The salient points which I could gather from those speeches are these, each and every speech whether he is Congressman, bogus or genuine whether he is an Opposition member, strong or otherwise....

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): Bogus or otherwise:

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: The points raised by these are: (1) this country is heading towards a galloping inflation or suffering from a galloping inflation; to borrow the expression of our friend, Shri Y. B. Chavan it is a run-away inflation, like that Spiralling prices Then acute unemployment and then griding taxation and then mounting tension and then the scandalous collapse of the law and order situation and according to the Prime Minister and according to everybody, a grave situation is facing the country. These are all situations accepted by both the Congress Members as well as the Opposition. But, after having accepted all these lapses of omissions and commissions on the part of the Government, not even a single Congress Member comes out and says that this is the fault of the Government, this is the failure of the Government and nobody is prepared to say that and everybody accepts the faults committed by the Government. So this is our duty, our main duty, to bring to the notice of the Government that these are the commissions and omissions that you have committed and so it is high time for you to come forward to find out a suitable remedy; otherwise, the country will go to dogs.

Babuji was speaking something regarding the railway strike. Much has been said about it. I do not like to dilate on the subject excepting to say one thing that the entire machinery of the Government of India has been geared up to crush the trade union movement of this country and for which, I am very sorry to say the Prime Minister was an inspiration and what I expected was that the Prime Minister must come forward and find out a suitable solution because she, being a motherlike and the workers, being children-like that equation there must be and had she handled the matter, the things would have been different But, unfortunately.. (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Manoharan, if you have Kachhativu in mind you have only six minutes.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: For your information, I can get some time from the Prime Minister. You do not know.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI K MANOHARAN: This is not an order. I think she will donate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please. Unless the Congress Party informs me that they have given you so much of their time, you have only six minutes more.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: That I will let you know through them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am only pointing out to you your time limit.

SHRI K MANOHARN: We are wasting our time. Let me proceed with my speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER I am just bringing to your attention. It is the Chair that determines the time

SHRI K. MANOHARAN. You are again talking. Let me proceed.

Now, of course, my point is this: while we attack the Government, the Government must understand who are the people who created the conditions wherein all these strikes, all these agitations and demonstrations have become inevitable. My deliberate charge is that the Congress Party is the main party which created all these unpleasant conditions which warranted all these strikes and demonstrations I hope nobody can dispute that point.

Now, in order to support my point, I want to quote some excerpts from a very good friend of mine who is enjoying the highest position in the Cabinet:

"The benefits of the huge Government investments in the farm sector had primarily gone to a handful of big farmers who took maximum advantage of the modern agricultural methods.

It was unfortunate that a section of the Congressmen was pleading the case of the big farmers

We may lose the election but we should be able to pull the country out of the present grave economic crisis.

The electricity, irrigation and land development charges must be revised upward....."

Then he said:

"The biggest failure of the country had been on the farm front mainly because the prosperity ushered in this sector was limited to the few and not shared by millions of small farmers."

Then he said:

'The Congress Party's performance in the farm sector was poor. All that the small farmer got from the party was slogans. Land reforms had remained only on paper. The land distribution programme had not been implemented and the Congress Party had failed to provide resources to the small farmers. Even traders were members of village co-operatives."

This has been said by no other person than our Planning Minister, Mr. D P Dhar And he spoke his conscience and spoke facts and he understands problems and he expresses them openly. I want such kind of people-not hypocritical kind of people who say one thing here and speak something elsewhere. Now, I have heard what Babuji spoke about He is the Defence Minister of the country Under him of course there are three wings of the country's defence forces, he controls to a certain extent the army navy and the air force. Here is the Prime Minister and she has got the Police Force, the CBI, the Vigilance and everything. I have read the speech of Mr. Jagjivan Ram in which he said and I quote:

"Mr Jagjivan Ram asked the people to help the authorities in catching those who indulged fn hoarding and blackmarketing It was not beyond the capacity of the people to locate the offenders. Unfortunately anti-social elements in India were enjoying great social respectability A rich man automatically went up in the public esteem even if his wealth is ill-gotten. He regretted that those who produced wealth in India were worse off economically and socially."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have exceeded your time by more than four minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is concluding....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I drew his attention and he said, he will get the time from the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister will give him time.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: I am asking you, Sir. Can I take ten minutes?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I don't want this. Just a minute please. I don't want that any fun would be made about this House.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: There is no question of fun, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Take your seat please. I am on my legs. It is the duty of the Chair to determine the time. When I drew his attention to the limitation of time....

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: I ask the Chair, Sir . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not right for him to talk in this manner and make disparaging remarks that from somebody else he will got the time. This is not the way to run the House. I can consider your difficulty it is difficult for you to make your point in six minutes. I am here to help you ..

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Please help me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: you should talk respectfully and not in this manner.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Thank you. As I said ..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You spoiled your case by referring to the Prime Minister.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): You won't get anything out of the Prime Minister any more, not even time.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Let me come to the point which I was making. He said about hoarders, blackmarketers and anti-social elements. This is the first time that the Defence Minister of the country had come forward to send S.O.S. to the people of the country to catch the anti-social elements in the country. I am very sorry to say, this is how the Government is run the country is being governed, by the so-called leaders of the Congress Party.

Much has been said about black money. Black money, according to Wanchoo Committee Report, runs into crores of rupees. I quote:—

> "The Committee reported that in one single year (1968-69) tax was evaded on an income of Rs. 1400 crores. There is no gain saying that the volume fo yearly black monye generation has gone up since then."

> "The Committee said in its final report submitted at the end of 1971 that many of newly rich who enjoy material prosperity and social prestige, owe their existence really to anti-social activities"

> "Black money is like a cancer growth in the countries economy which, if not checked in time, is sure to lead to its ruination."

I want to ask the Government whether Wanchoo Committee has recommended to them demonetise hundred rupee currency notes. Yesterday, Mr Chavan was telling that it is very difficult: we are not going to accept the suggestion of the Wanchoo Committee on that particular matter for which I want to draw the attention of Shri Y B. Chavan. He said that these ordinance which we have promulgated have nothing to do with black money. We have not devised any mechanism by which we can check the black money. Here is an

[Shri K Manoharam]

editorial written in Hindi which I quote

"Moreover, black money is not necessarily under roofs of warehouses. It is in people's pockets and in constant circulation in hundreds of hands Too much talking by Government spokesmen and at the party level, and for too long, has robbed demonetisation of the surprise element that is essential for its success The success may have been a limited one, but that is not an argument against it, any more than that the two ordinances immobilise only Rs 500 crores is an argument against them If he rules out demonetisation there does not seem ot be much room left for Mr Chavan to tackle this problem by way of 'other methods'"

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Instead of six minutes you have taken 15 minutes I can give you three more minutes And then I shall have to absolutely shut you up

SHRI K MANOHARAN I want only two minutes This is how Mr Chavan is telling that he can use some methods to tackle the black money That means raiding the houses of some business magnates and raiding the houses of some top industrialists For that he must have the co-operation of all the State Governments I am sorry to tell you that Shri Chavan will never win in this battle because black money fs an obliquitous and Godlike thing It is everywhere and almost all the Ministers are corrupt and the corrupt State Ministries will never help Mr Chavan in tackling this problem of black money I include D M K. in this

Lastly, let me come to this point regarding Kacchathivu Much has been said by my friend Shri Viswanathan yesterday Kachchathivu has been handed over to Sri Lanka Government by our Prime Minister without the consultation of the Chief Minister Suspicion has already been created and Shri Karunanidhi has been telling the people of Tamil Nadu about this island And when press men asked the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Shri Karunanidhi for his reaction to the agreement on Kachchathivu, he said that he would prefer to wait and after the details had been announced, he said that the Foreign Secretary, Mr Kewal Singh had met him last week during his visit to Madras and appraised him of the situation Shri Kewal Singh told him that a favourable condition existed for an agreement This is what Shri Karunamdhi said on 27th June, 1974 But he said the next day that the State was not consulted He further said that the Chief Minister of the State was not at all consulted He said that he met Shri Kewal Singh and had a detailed discussion with him regarding Kachchathivu Then he said he was not consulted at all I want to know from the Prime Minister categorically whether the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was consulted or not and in the process of consultation, whether he has given his consent to barter away this island– Kachchathivu —to Shri Lanka Government This is a point which is agitating the minds of the people in the whole country. Mrs Gandhi has said very easily that it is a barren rock It is not a part of Tamil Nadu only but as a true citizen of this country with its 56 crores of people I think that it is a part and parcel of India And that part has been bartered away by the Government of the day by simply saying that it is a barren rock I want to ask of her one question She has said that it is a barren rock a hilly region or an unhibited region and so on As my hon friend Shri Viswanathan has stated there is another possibility I would like to know whether to create neighbourlines and friendless she is prepared to give Kashmir straightway to the Government of Pakistan; in order to create a very friendly atmosphere, is she prepared to do that?

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Wonderful question . .

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): And take Kachchathivu back?

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Each and every time in every negotiation we are losing. That is my point. (Inerruptions). Since I am constantly being disturbed. I do not want to prolong my speech any further.

So far as these two ordinances are concerned, I shall say this and then I would have done. The Government of India have become already one of the notorious manufacturing centres of ordinances. For anything and everything, they report to ordinances. According to me, these ordinance pull down not only the prestige of Parliament but the prestige of the country. Our Parliamentary democracy has been reduced to a mockery. I would request the Prime Minister not to resort her after to these obnoxious and abominable methods for solving certain issues because these are very convenient to them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri D. C. Goswami.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Baramulla): May I take just half a minute?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the way. I have called Shri D. C. Goswami.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): As I was listening to the speeches of some of my learned friends from the Opposition yesterday, I was reminded of the story of the frog and the bull. Having seen the vitality and the strength of the bull, the frog thought that it could also acquire the same vitality and strength. So, the frog started puffing and puffing and the moment it, thought that it had acquired the strength and vitality of the bull, it burst and died. My learned friend from the Opposition who has much less stature than even that of the frog as compared with those of Panditji and Shastriji whose names he took, I am sure, is now on the point of bursting as his party has already burst.

Many allegations have been made by him. But when he makes these allegations and tells us that we should keep our house in order, may I remind him that he should first keep his house in order before he asks us to do so.

About the party to which he belongs, a report from *The Times of India* says today:

> "Mr. Zainul Bashar, one of the general secretaries of the State BKD and member of the national executive, who returned here today from Delhi, charged Mr. Charan Singh with charged Mr. Charan party at the instigation of foreign powers... Mysterious people, Mr. Zainul Bashir said, had been meeting Mr. Charan Singh in Delhi and Lucknow and holding secret parleys.".

So, before he makes any allegations, I would ask him to put his own house in order.

Mr Piloo Mody accused Government yesterday and said that this Government had done violence to truth. If anybody has done violence to truth in this country today, it is the Members of the Opposition, and particularly in this no-confidence motion, because throughout their speeches, they have made unsubstantiated and uncorroborated and baseless allegations.

It is really unfortunate that Shri Mody also cast an indirect reflection on the candidate whom we have chosen for the Presidentships of this country. Let me say with all the emphasis at my command that we are proud of the person whom we have selected. If service to this country, dedication to this country and the principles for which this country has stood like secularism be any guide, the candidate whom we have chosen will be second to none in this country and we all stand in complete support of him.

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

Five points have been raised by members of the Opposition in support of their no-confidence motion. They say there have been runaway prices, prices are rising every day, that the Government in this economic distress is freezing wages, that the Government is running the country by ordinances, that there has been victimisation of railway employees and lastly that there has been police repression. I will come to these one by one.

Who denies that there has undoubtedly been an inflationary tendency in this country and that the prices are rising? We on this side of the House who have travelled round our constituencies and met people and have seen the miseries of the people know how they have suffered. The members of the Opposition have not tried to develop one point, namely, the courage, the conviction and the fortitude with which the people of the country are trying to improve their own position in spite of the efforts by them to create instability throughout the country.

As I was listening to the speech of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, I could sense a feeling of morbid pleasure in him that the prices are rising because it gives him a handle to attack us. We are more concerned with every price rise because it means a step away from the pledge that we have made to the people. We are more, not less, concerned than the Opposition, with every price rise and we have brought it to the notice of the Government that all efforts should be made to contain the price and stabilise them if possible at the existing level I would have supported the no-confidence motion if I were convinced that the Government was oblivious of this fact and is not taking steps to contain prices, but I have no hesitation in my mind that the Government is fully conscious of this phenomenon and all efforts are being made today to contain it.

Let me recapitulate some of the steps that have been taken. My friends of the Opposition have said that deficit financing has increased and that the Reserve Bank is playing hell with the economy. But we know that the Reserve Bank has restricted the expansion of credit to the non-priority sector. We know that between June and September 1973, the the commercial banks' cash reserve ratio has been increased from 3 to 7 per cent resulting in blocking of bank deposits to the extent of about Rs. 400 crores. We also know that the statutory liquidity ratio of the banks has increased from 30 to 32 per cent since 8-12-1973. Government has curtailed non-developmental expenditure drastically with an estimated saving of about Rs. 370 crores and reduction of deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 319 crores.

Much has been said about the ordinances. We have seen that with each increase of DA there has been a price rise. I want to place before the House certain statistics as to what will be the quantum of DA we shall have to give to the employees in the State sector, the public sector and in the private sector. This year government employees in the central sector shall have to be given DA to the tune of Rs 180 crores. As regards the State Government employees, in line with what is given at the Central sector, the employees have to be given an aggregate of Rs. 300 crores. In the public sector undertakings, the corresponding figure is Rs. 95 crores. In the private sector, where the number of employees is 6 million compared to 12 million in the State and public sector and local bodies, they have to be given to the tune of Rs. 287 crores. That means in this year alone, in the Government sector, public sector and private sector all combined, they shall have to be given Rs. 865 crores which will increase to Rs. 1200 crores in the next year. If we pump into the economy, another dose of dearness allowance of more than Rs. 2,000 crores. you can very well imagine the condition of the economy.

But in order to see that no illusory benefit is given, the ordinances have been brought. I submit that the ordinance is not a wage freeze; it is immobilisation of the additional income to make illusory benefits real—not only to the wage-earner but also the vast majority of non-wage-earners who are not employed in the organised sector, who form the bulk of the community Therefore, the objections of my hon, friend to the ordinances have no meaningful basis.

15 00 hrs

Coming to victimisation, I am against all sorts of victimisation. But let the House ponder over this Government has a duty not to victimise the employees but it has also a duty to see that the travelling public are not victimised It has a double duty to protect the interests of the employees as well as the travelling public. During the strike there were 53 cases of sabotage and 100 cases of attempted sabotage. Government has a duty to see that those employees who tried to victimise the travelling public by the sabotage are not projected. About the rest, if there are no specific charge of sabotage or violence against them, even if they have joined the strike, they should not be victimised

There have been cases of administrative lapses. The minister spoke yesterday of incentives given to loyal workers I am giving a specific instance of administrative lapse and I want the minister to take note of it In the NF Railway, two persons were working as Assistant Labour Welfare Inspectors on an ad hoc basis. One of them was a lady. When male employees were afraid to join the non-striking forces, this lady joined duty facing all humiliations. The moment the strike was over, these two persons have been reverted to their original posts. If a person is promoted on an ad hoc basis, I have no objection to the railways reverting him to the original post. But if you revert the loyal workers immediately after the strike, what effect will it have on them? They went to the High Court challenging the administrative order on the ground of discrimination. To justify that there was no discrimination, two other employees who took a leading part in seeing to it that the wheels of the railways were kept moving have been demoted. These are gross administrative lapses and I hope the minister will look into them Such lapses may take place even in the case of workers who joined the strike The minister should look into such cases also

Various instances of police repression were cited by Mr Bosu including my State of Assam. These matters relate to the jurisdiction of the States and should not be permitted to be discussed here under the cover of a noconfidence motion. In Assam, all educational institutions including universities colleges and schools have opened and I would not like to enter into a discussion which may lead to a fresh recurrence of the events. I would request Mr. Bosu not to meddle in the affairs of educational institutions He has paid the penalty of meddling in the affairs of educational institutions in his State and he has been kicked out from there. Let him not create a condition where he may have to be kicked out from my State also

Looking to the approach of the opposition, I find one significant thing. There was a time in this country when everything that was Indian was looked down upon and everything foreign was thought to be good The aristocracy used to patronise foreign things and never purchased Indian things. Even in our own language we call tomato a brinjal coming from Vilayat, that is, something which is coming from a foreign country.

With my limited experience of travel abroad I can say that the people of every country feel proud in

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

the development that has taken place in their country. But it is unfortunate that in our country we want to denigrate all the development that has taken place in the country. In this moment of economic crisis, which is gripping not only our country but the globe at large, because the newspapers have reported only a few days back that even a government like the Italian Government has gone bankrupt, a Government which at on point of time wanted to have four days week because of over production, when that Government has become absolutely bankrupt on account of large scale unemployment, when that is the global phenomenon, it is only a spirit of self-confidence among the people of this country that can create a climate where we can face the situation surrounding us boldly. It is very unfortunate that at such a juncture the members of the opposition are trying to care a spirit of no confidence in the country in the educational institutions, in the leadership and the Government Trying to create an atmosphere of lack of confidence in the educational institutions, in the parliamentary institutions, in the leadership in the government and trying to create political instability in the country may help them in their limited interest of a small political gain, but I feel that the opposition is doing a great disservice to the country. But the redeeming feature today is that the vast majority of the people, who have suffered most from all this inflation, who have been benefited the least from independence, they have still confidence in this Government, in this party and our leadership. And I honestly feel that this confidence alone can bring this economy into gear, and that is why I echo the voice of the millions of people of this country and oppose this no confidence motion and I have no hesitation that the House will reject it by an overwhelming majority.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we have heard a lot of speeches from the other side on how, when and where to bring up a no confidence motion. I would have dismissed all these preachings by saying "please mind your own business; we know ours'

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: If you do it at home, it would be all right.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But when I was listening to the Defence Minister, and the Finance Minister earlier, they seemed to suggest that it was not in the national interest to bring up a no confidence motion. The economic difficulties of the country were indeed very grave and so, according to them, we should not do anything by way of no confidence motion to further aggravate it. When they were speaking in that strain I was reminded of a person who, having killed his parents, demanded clemency because he happens to be an orphan. These people, after having killed the masses of India, are now demanding that we should not bring in this motion. (*laughter*) Please laugh, because this is going to be your least laugh. And when the Prime Minister is present, make you laugh a little more boisterous; therein lies your loyalty It is these hon gentlemen on the other side who have made the conditions in the country so grave Yet, they have the audacity to ask us that we should not do anything to bring it up to the notice of the entire country and the government and that we cannot go further in that direction.

Now, one really does not know who should mourn his lot, either the one who brings up a No-Confidence Motion or the one who faces it. I think it is we on the Opposition side who have to mourn our lot that we have to bring up No-Confidence Motions so frequently. The hon. gentleman on the other side probably do not have the experience with deaf persons, as, to how much one has to strain one's vocal apparatus in order to make

oneself heard. This is our experience with the deaf Government. Let them not find any defect in our shouting but let them examine the membrane of their own ears. They simply do not listen to the voice of millions.

Just imagine the kind of laughter they are having. They know that they are going to be backed up by black money. And that is where they have been ousted. They had a strength of 140 in Gujarat Assembly in a House of 168 Where do they happen to be now? Is it Mrs. Gandhi who has dismissed these 140 gentlemen? Is it the President of the Republic who has dismissed them? It is the people of Gujarat who have dismissed them. It is the people of Gujarat who have dismissed the Chimanbhai Patel Ministry. It is not Mrs. Gandhi who has dismissed the Chimanbhai Patel Ministry. Please remember that the same fate awaits you in the State of Bihar. So, don't laugh in the manner in which you are doing at the moment

Have the gentlemen on the other side ever cared to think whether our criticisms or allegations have been heeded to or attended to by the other side of the House or they have been simply shrugged off contemptuously? Let a Committee of Parliament be appointed to go into the allegations and criticisms that we have been making during the course of the No-Confidence Motion or otherwise. If the Parliamentary Committee comes to a conclusion that we have been rather perverse or petty-minded in making our criticisms and allegations or we have been making criticisms and allegations ad nauseam and that our criticism and allegations have been satisfactorily answered, we shall express our regret and we shall apologise.

Are you prepared to constitute a Parliamentary Committee for the purpose? It is a challenge to you. Let it not be said to the whole wide world and to the country at large that you have been answering satisfactorily all the allegations and criticisms that are being made on the floor of the House. What have we witnessed during the course of the last 2 1|2 days or so? The hon. gentlemen from the Treasury Benches, from the Cabinet, have made their appearance on the floor of the House. It has rather become a matter of prestige to call them to speak during the No-Confidence Motion. I would rather advise my esteemed friend, Shri Jagjivan Ram, not to venture to participate in such debates any further. It is not a question of prestige that Babu Ji should be called to participate in the debate if he has nothing special to say. This is my clear challenge to them. Let them say whether our points are satisfactorily answered.

Does the No-Confidence Motion not provide an opportunity to take stock of the national situation in its totality? When we find that we are tattering from one crisis to another, that we are going downwards at every moment, in every field, what is the duty of the Opposition? Are we to make way for the last explosion so that the whole system is blown up? You have brought the things to such a pass that the whole situation is going to be blown up. This is what we have to say in a clear way.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you will kindly recall that I have been raising an issue in this very House about a shady Iraqi oil deal, and I point it out again as a clear instance. I know this is not going to be heeded by any person on the other side. On two occasions I had pointed out this shady deal in the form of Iraqi oil deal, but nobody from the other side has cared to answer. Even such a subject would have been fit enough for a no-confidence motion in any country of the world. But this Government has never heeded it. It is all like throwing water on duck's back. This Government is so impervious to criticisms. May I remind my hon. friends on the other side that, if this democracy sur-

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vives, if the Government or Prime Minister survives, it is only because of the criticisms and no-confidence motions and to the extent they are able to take into account these criticisms and not because of the abject flattery and adulations or cocophony of phrases that these people shower upon them?

It is during these no-confidence motions that the Prime Minister has a session with the mirror Otherwise you keep her all the time in the midst of distorting glasses and she does not have a clear picture of the things that are taking place in this country

I also fail to understand what is the smear campaign or the character assassination that is involved in all these no-confidence motions or the allegations made Does our Prime Minister or even my dear hon friend the Minister of Railways face more allegations and smear campaigns than their counterparts in other democracies of the world? Does not the hon House remember that only a few weeks back or months back Mr Wilson faced a great *halla-gulla* against him because his Private Secretary was involved in a land deal Then what happened to Mr Willy Brandt even recently? When during the Sixties Mr Willy Brandt was contesting Mr Adenauer, the core of the charges against him was that he was an illegitimate child (*Interruptions*) I am only asking you whether Mr Willy Brandt did not face this charge in the course of election campaign (*Interruptions*) Recently the smear campaign so far as Mr Willy Brandt is concerned, centred on his love affairs with various ladies and in the spy case Mr Willy Brandt said I accept my responsibility' A Prime Minister who is afraid of accepting responsibility cannot run a country of 600 million people Has the Prime Minister ever accepted responsibility in any manner? Why does Mr Willy Brand accept responsibility? Because it is a question of integrity and integrity is the soul of democracy You have killed this integrity in the whole system and, therefore, this system seems to be refusing to work

The saga of the Indian tragedy is that the whole new ethics that you are now propounding has, as its centrepiece, lack of integrity Therefore, it is no use pointing a finger at one or two In fact, some of them do personify lack of integrity and, therefore, they come in for so much of attack Therefore, I should say that the hon gentlemen on the other side do not really understand the spirit of democracy Look at this how they have killed the moral code of the system This morning in the House you found the people demonstrative because there was a long extension proposed for submission of report by the Joint Committee on anti-defection Bill The anti-defection Bill has been on the anvil What is happening in this country? I ask them to look at their face in the mirror Now the very fact that the Bill has been referred to a Joint Committee means that the House has committed itself to the principles behind the anti-defection Bill Now look when the Anti-Defections Bill is on the anvil what is happening? What happened in the Manipur Legislature only the other day? These people had seduced the members of the legislature from the other side They have admitted them into their party and they have now set up a government of their own

Why travel so far to Manipur? Here what have they been doing? They had been seducing people from the other parties in the Parliament itself and that is what is happening I ask you do they require any member? It is because of the intoxication of power and because of the money that they possess and the seduction that they can offer that they are now seducing people from the other side I only sympathise with those people who when the call is for storming the Bastille, are running into the lap

of Marie Antonette. Now, the call is clearly for storming the Bastille, but some of them still seem to be running into the lap of Marie Antonette . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. P SHARMA (Buxar) Why don't you hold them up?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Quantity is not our strength Now, what has happened to you in other States?. (*Interruptions*) What is the strong word here? That is the French Revolution, you do not remember.

When one speaks of, when the Prime Minister speaks of the association of a disreputable businessman with Jayaprakash Narayan, it is not objectionable at all (*Interruptions*) Is it objectionable? Then, why don't you object to your Prime Minister's? . (*Interruptions*) Am I to go into all that? But when we start telling the truth and how hundreds of businessmen of shady character form a constellation around her and her own Party and so on, that is considered to be an unpardonable offence Now, it is no pleasure so far as we are concerned, to go into it But I would request the Prime Minister, very humbly—please do not enter into that dangerous ground and do not make the politics of the country more unhealthy It is at the Prime Minister's initiative that even a person like Jayaprakash Narayan has been maligned though she has corrected what she had said in Bubaneswar. Even so, she had stuck to the point that one disreputable businessman has been associated with Jayaprakash Narayan (*Interruptions*) Can you deny it?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): There is a CBI case against him He is a member of this House

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then, why complain about it, my dear friends? Face the music then.

What I am saying is: that this is not the field for the Prime Minister to enter.

The other day, the hon Minister of Finance was speaking of the drastic action that was being taken against economic offences. But, may I ask what has happened to Mr. Modi—not this Mody—who was found with 4000 bags and so on, and the case has been dragging on for the last 15-16 months

AN HON MEMBER Whose fault is it?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have passed ordinances that these cases will be dealt with in a summary fashion and there will be summary trials Why is this case not being treated on a similar footing?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): That is something secret

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If we read into it some shady deal, why do you not excuse us for that?

Similarly, what has happened to the Narang's case which came here. I am not speaking of something which happened outside It was discussed here and it was Mr Narang, the hon'ble gentleman, who had produced a report for the re-organization of the ruling Party in Parliament and in the AICC office. Anybody to challenge it from the other side . (*Interruptions*) No. This can be produced Please do not challenge

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You can also write Any Tom, Dick and Harry can write a report and send it to us.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Now, it is these Modis and Narangs who will produce socialism for us.

A lot was said about black money. It was said that black money is universal and so ubiquitous that the economy will collapse if you do away with black money. It is said by the

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ruling party that perhaps the economy will collapse if you do away with black money by one sweeping action. They said: The economy will collapse, the whole fabric will collapse, etc. I am told that my esteemed friend Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao is going to speak after me. Could he tell us whether this system which is being built will collapse if by one sweeping action this black money system is done away with? Therefore, it has all come to this that black money is a kamadhenu for the ruling party. It is not without significance that the ruling party has got as its symbol the cow and the calf. This cow is the kamadhenu of black money and nothing more. So many things were said about corruption. Corruption is considered to be quite normal and anybody who is not corrupt is considered to be a crank, or an abnormal person and the most promising persons in Mrs. Gandhi's cabinet are those who have flourished on black money, not that they are free from corruption and so on. They accept corruption as a normal thing which Mr. Jayaprakash Narain has challenged. Since he has challenged corruption he has challenged the entire system which is built on it. Therefore it is that you find that there is so much of excitement, so much of stir, in the other camp. This confrontation between Mr. Jayaprakash Narain and the ruling party and their system is a confrontation between Brahmabala Chhatrabala, and Brahmabala is bound to win.

Take for instance the case of the great Chief Minister of Haryana. A memorandum had been submitted to the President of India. You know that 132 legislators and Members of Parliament had submitted a memorandum to the President of India and they have been proved to be right. This Government is proved to be partisan in rejecting that memorandum. What has the Auditor-General got to say about the transactions of the Electricity Board of Haryana State? He has clearly stated that Rs. 12 crores are involved in this huge swindle. What have you to say about that? This has been placed on the Table of the House. This gentleman is so notorious that he has placed many of you in a kind of a blackmail and you cannot take action against him. This is the present position.

In Bombay this happened, Mr. Deputy Speaker, and you will be surprised to learn about this, some of my friends on the other side happened to be present when the information was given to us; many on the other side and we on this side were present when a Member of the other House said in Bombay that he had received vouchers and receipts for about Rs. 90 lakhs which had been paid to the ruling party by the tyre company. Why did he receive it? Because he was supposed to be the person connected with the party funds in the united congress. So, by mistake this particular honourable gentleman got all the vouchers and receipts for about Rs. 90 lakhs which this tyre company contributed to the ruling party.

That has been checked in the presence of so many Members of both Houses of Parliament. Let them go into it. There are bound to be—not one Watergate—many Watergates in this regime because there are no checks and balances here. For all checks and balances which can restrain or curb them are weakened or eroded. Why Watergate did not happen in England? That is because of this fact that there the Minister in the Cabinet can take the Prime Minister aside and tell him that this is not done. But, here in the Cabinet who is the person who can take the Prime Minister aside and say to her 'Madam Prime Minister, this is not done; this is harmful to do'. Here these honourable gentlemen in the Cabinet have been looking over their shoulders all the time. As Mr. Solshenytsen said 'can you remain a human being if you keep on looking over your shoulders?

You must have read in this morning's newspapers that the Supreme Court of the United States has unanimously ordered the U.S. President, Mr. Nixon, to submit sixty four tape recordings. We hope that the Supreme Court of India here wold also do the same in similar situations. They called for the recordings unanimously inspite of the supersession and all that *garbadh* that has been done there. Eevan though, in the Supreme Court of U.S., Mr. Nixon had appointed three of the eight judges, yet, the verdit has been unanimous. I do hope that here too, the Supreme Court would behave in the same way. We find ourselves here in a veritable police state. Is there any doubt about it? We have now got 8 lakh police and para-military forces almost equal to the ground forces of India. Therefore, you got in Bihar the police state that we find there. There is not department of the Government functioning excepting the Police Department and there too it is not the State Police which has been functioning but it is the Central Police B.S.F. and C.R.P. which are functioning there We have visited many cities of Bihar where curfew prevails for 30 hours or 40 hours. We have been living in the midst of orders of 'shoot at sight'. Can you imagine? At the time of Independence, was any person or member of this House or the other House or any important leader of the country prevented from entering into the territory of another State? But here what we find is only this. Why all of you are happy about this? Is this the kind of State that we claim to live in this country? The leaders of this country whose responsibilities and duties lie in all parts of the country are being prevented from entering the territory of Bihar. Why don't you have a square confrontation with the people in a peaceful way? I must say that history will have to record that no movement had been as peaceful as the one we have seen in Bihar.

So, the emergency was purchased even after nearly four years of the war, and this is what the Prime Minister said in response to a query by a foreign journalist: War emergency does not exist here but there is an economic emergency. This is a new term coined. But, Constitution does not permit of any economic emergency. The Constitution speaks only of financial emergency. If the wartime conditions have ceased to exist, and if Government think that there is a fresh emergency, a financial emergency, then a fresh proclamation will have to be issued. So, on the admission of the Prime Minister of India, the old emergency has elapsed already and it is an unconstitutional emergency which is now prevailing, and yet it is said that we are having a proper democratic State. We have passed the DIR and the MISA. But were the DIR and MISA meant for this purpose? Let a committee be appointed to see how these Acts are being implemented in certain areas. .

In Bihar, I find that the MISA had been used on the most frivolous grounds. What are the grounds? The grounds are: 'You are collecting money', I have seen it with my own eyes in the charge-sheet. Then, 'You have been gheraoing some of the ex-Ministers', 'You have been distributing pamphlets', 'You have been chanting your own songs and slogans' and so on these are the grounds on which the people there are being prosecuted and thousands of young men are now behind the prison bars. So, this is the kind of State or system in which this Government is making us live.

Here, I must point out something which is probably not known to many hon. Members on the other side, namely that reflecting this power and the status of the police, some of the police officials have been elevated to the status of special secretaries in the Home Ministry. Mr. Rustamji who happens to be the Director General of the BSF is now a special secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs and earlier, the prestigious elite Mr. Kao has now been made the head of that, and he has been made the Secretary to the Department of National Security. This had never happened before. His

was the head of the research and analysis wing

Then, you have seen what great wrath has been expressed by this House against the promulgation of these ordinances These are being promulgated in spite of the repeated admonitions by the Chair in this House. Do you know that during the course of the life of the present Parliament, 48 ordinances have been issued, and during the same period, 254 Acts had been passed? If you leave out the 48 ordinances which also ultimately turned into Acts, probably 24 per cent of the Acts had been passed through ordinances This is the kind of Parliament that we have and this is the great respect with which Parliament is being treated

I shall say a word about the Election Commission because to that is related the question of how people's faith in the elective process is getting considerably weakened The Election Commissioner of India, I must say, is behaving in a way that we shall have to very severely criticise, though we have been avoiding to do that You may kindly recall how 20 odd seats fell vacant as a result of the resignation by many Members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly. The Election Commission, with great alacrity, within two or three days announced a schedule for the election to these seats, and we have been a witness to the fact that it is this very Election Commission which has been sleeping over the bye-elections for two areas for one and a half year or so Why did the Election Commission do that? It did so because it was said by the hon Chief Minister of Bihar that the elections would show where the people's confidence lay, and therefore, the elections should be held immediately, and so, the Election Commission behaved in that obsequious manner But, what has happened here right in the city of Delhi so far as the bye-election to the Metropolitan Council is concerned? For the Ramnagar seat in the Metropolitan Council, the election had been announced to be held on a particular day, but only four days before the poll-date, the Election Commission postponed it Although the elections had been announced after the riots—not that the riots came later and therefore the Election Commission had to change the schedule, yet they were done only to suit the ruling party If the Election Commission becomes that obsequious and that subservient, there can be no faith in the elective process It is the ruling party which is to be held responsible for it

This Government has also made the press a completely captive press There are two national agencies which are heavily subsidised by this Government and they are not ungrateful to Government because of the heavy subsidy that they receive They are always grateful And here is a Minister, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, who has no duties to the country but has duties only to himself and to his party They would always be favouring Government

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Can he name one newspaper in favour of the Congress?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA All of them are in your favour

When this did not prove to be sufficient, newspapers have at their helm business tycoons who are under the clutches of this Government They have always been supporting them But what did they find? During the railway strike, when they found that all this propaganda was not sufficient, they also requisitioned the services of the FICCI The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry came out with big propaganda and publicity in the newspapers This demonstrative show of affection for the Government by the Federation would have acutely embarrassed any decent Government, much more so a

socialist Government. But this Government would not at all in any way care for this.

I do not want to deal with the economic situation because we are going to have a discussion on the supplementary budget. It is rather amazing that a supplementary budget has been announced in advance which has caused us so much misery even till now. I do not know how all the ingenuity of my friend, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao is going to explain the unprecedented phenomenon that prices are rising at the rate of 2.25 per cent every month, and even of those commodities which do not happen to be in shortage. There was no shortage of cotton, there was no shortage of kharif crops, there was no shortage of oilseeds and yet the prices of these have been increasing because of the bad economic management of these people.

Then these Ordinances are also going to be discussed. So I need not believe deeply into them, but it is clear to me that these are bound to hurt some sections without bringing down the prices. Further, the attempt to show that capital and labour have been tried to be treated on par is completely deceptive. There is no doubt that the real income of the wage-earners is going to be affected during the period involved.

Lastly, I would say that Government should not be gloating over statistics, as the other day my hon. friend, Shri L. N. Mishra, did.— Here I will ask members opposite to make a distinction between his name and mine because sometimes some friends on the other side seem to be identifying him with me; I do not know if it is an honour to me, but I leave it to the House. Let him not gloat over statistics of workers dismissed or suspended or made to suffer because of break in service. This is only a Pyrrhic victory which you have got. Victory over whom? Over your own family members. This is not the kind of victory for which the nation thought while the strike was on that you would be striving for. They must not engage in another war of attrition over them.

During the non-confidence motion discussion, we were told that they would not be treated unfairly, but now we find that they are being subjected to brute repression. Just now I have received a telegram to say that in the Bhavnagar division itself, 65 have been suspended and the services of 85 persons have been terminated.

The Prime Minister had said that there would be a national policy on wages and incomes. What has happened to this policy? There must have been a proper formulation of the policy and it should have been placed before the House. I will therefore, ask the House and the Prime Minister particularly, to consider whether the situation is not going to get out of control very soon. The time is not very far. The earlier generations had the satisfaction of having brought independence to India and also stabilised it. But will our generation—the generation of mine and the generation of the Prime Minister—have any record to show that they did something even to stitch the torn clothes, not to speak of supplying new clothes ?It is here that the real test of the Prime Minister lies and not in the manoeuvrings and clever devices by which she seems to be manipulating the affairs.

SHRI V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary): Sir, I was listening carefully to the speech of Shri Mishra. I thought he would make an analysis of the difficult economic problems the country has been facing and also offer some constructive solutions. Of course he said he is going to speak about it sometime later. I do not know whether that means he does not feel that the state of the economy in the country is not a reason for want of confidence in the Government.

15.47 hrs.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI *in the Chair*

Sir, I do not want to talk too much of politics nor do I want to speak about the propriety or otherwise of having so many no-confidence motions I think the opposition is certainly entitled to express its want of confidence in the ruling party and the ruling party is entitled to defend itself But the question is whether today a no-confidence motion is the most appropriate way of discussing the problems facing the country When you have a no-confidence motion it is inevitable that the bulk of the discussion should turn in the form of attacks rather than in the form of any constructive contributions That is natural But today it is admitted on all hands by members of the opposition as well as the members on this side that the economic situation is very grave Prices are rising and theer is a great deal of dissatisfaction and discontents in the country When there is a grave national crisis may be that foreign soldiers are not stepping on our soil but we have something almost equally dangerous

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Who has created it?

SHRI V K R VARADARAJA RAO We are not here to go into a historical analysis If a fire breaks out one does not spend hours finding out who started the fire One puts out the fire first and then deals in a egitimate manner with the person who started the fire I feel the country would have been better served if the no-confidence motion would have been brought, like last time towards the end of the session and we could have tropped in at 1 30 in the night to record our confidence or lack of it in the Government But at this time when we are really facing an emergency in our country, I would have thought it would have been more appropriate if the opposition had tabled a motion asking Parliament to take into consideration the economic situation, then gave an analysis of the economic situation gave a criticism of the policies which have been wrong policies, and then suggested some constructive solutions A vote of no-confidence means that if the vote of no-confidence succeeds, then those who moved it are in a position to occupy the seats of government and not merely occupy them in the physical sense but occupy them and remedy the faults for which they have castigated the Government It does not need my emphasis to show that in the whole of this debate so far there has not been a single suggestion which has come forward from the members of the opposition as to what should be done to deal with the situation

There have been allegations there have been attacks I am not going to talk about them After all it is the privilege of the opposition to attack the government and if I may say so th members belonging to the Government have no reason to be touchy about it because it is one of the necessary handicaps that one suffers when one belongs to the ruling party

We know in advance that the no-confidence motion is going to be defeated Everybody knows it Then, what have we discussed it for three days for? Do they think that by attacking the Government they will displace the government in the country We all know that it is not possible There are no elections tomorrow nor is there any party powerful enough to ask for elections tomorrow We know all that We all of us, are representatives of the people Each one of us represent the people, not in the name of the constituency alone but in the name of the country, because we are all elected When we go round and if people ask us 'for three days in Parliament you discussed the price rise you discussed the question of inflation what answers or what advice did you give to the government and did the government refuse it' what answer will you give? Shri Shyamnandan Mishra said that so

many suggestions made by the opposition have not been looked into; may be, they are allegations; I do not know But, as far as this particular debate is concerned, at least so far, no suggestions have been made even by my respected friend, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. If the Government goes through all the reports, what help can they get in trying to solve the problem?

SHRI PILOO MODY You read the last debate.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: Shri Piloo Mody wants to restructure the cabinet before he has got any change of getting anywhere near it. He can do it very easily But if he had really to restructure the cabinet, he would have been very much cautious in the suggestions he made.

SHRI PILOO MODY He is complaining only because I did not name him.

DR V. K R VARADARAJA RAO: I never thought that Shri Piloo Mody would be so mean. Because, only a few minutes earlier when I talked to Shri Piloo Mody I told him "for the first time, you are my genuine friend because if I had any chance of being inducted into the Indira Gandhi cabinet, my having been mentioned by you would have finished it".

SHRI PILOO MODY Why? Do you think she is perverse?

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO No, no. She has so much respect for Shri Piloo Mody's judgment in these matters. Since Shri Piloo Mody has brought in my name, I may say that I have had my day I was a member of the Cabinet. I am an academic person and I am quite satisfied with my life. I do not need any support from anybody, either from within the party or from the opposition to make me get any political office.

Coming back to the subject of inflation, I want to give some figures. I cannot give all the figures because then it would be a very long lecture. My figures of income are only upto 1972-73. Between 1960-61 and 1972-73—we do not have national income figures for 1973-74—the money income has increased from Rs. 13,336 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 39,187 crores in 1972-73. It has practically trebled in about 12 years If you have the 1973-74 figures, I am sure, there will be another addition of Rs. 3000 to 4000 crores. As against that, in terms of what are called constant prices, that is, prices measured in the index of 1960-61, the increase is only Rs. 19,273 crores. In other words, while the money income has increased by Rs. 25,821 crores as against the money income that we had 12 years earlier, the increase in real income has been only Rs. 5,907 crores. So, the money income rose by 193 per cent while the real income rose by only 44 per cent.

We have all developed a money illusion. We say, he is just a Clerk getting Rs 400; he is just a Chaprasi getting Rs 250. We compare Rs. 250 with what was paid 20 years ago. An amount of Rs. 250 is worth Rs. 30 or Rs 40 of about 20 years ago.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): That is why there is the No-Confidence Motion.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: That is no answer because the No-Confidence Motion is not going to solve the problem.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You are establishing the points of the Opposition.

DR. V. K R VARADARAJA RAO: I am establishing the futility of the No-Confidence Motion.

If you kindly permit me to go on, what has really frightened me, not personally frightened me—after all, I am not young enough—is, when I look at the figures of money supply and its relation to wholesale price index over the last few periods, I find.

[Dr V K R Varadaraja Rao]

for example during the Second World War period from 1939-40 to 1947-48, while the money supply rose by 500 per cent the prices rose by 200 per cent Then, from 1951-61—it was a hey-day for Indian economy after Independence—the money supply increased by 42 per cent and the prices rose by 1 per cent That was the period when the prices fell and rose again From 1960-61 to 1970-71, the money supply rose by 149 per cent and the prices rose by 81 per cent The relationship between the money supply and prices has been roughly either 10 6 or 1 50 During 1971-72 and 1972-73 while the money supply rose by 39 9 per cent the prices rose by 14 3 per cent Till 1972-73 that is till March 1973 the rise in prices has not been as much as the increase in money supply Roughly the proportion has been 10 6 or 10 5 or at the most 10 7

Now in 1973-74—I have got the latest figures from the Reserve Bank of India bulletin dated 8th July—from June 21 1973 to June 21 1974 while the money supply rose by 14 7 per cent the wholesale price index rose by 28 4 per cent These are the official figures This is what has frightened me For the first time the prices are rising faster than the money supply The safeguards arising from hoarding of Currency and so on are disappearing The prices are really now beginning to shoot up faster than the money supply That is why we are in a state of national emergency and that is why we have got to deal with the problem of inflation

16 00 hrs

Now without going into the details by way of *obiter dictum* I will list out what I think are the various causes that have brought about inflation and then I will try and say what we have done about it and what more should we do about it I will just list them out since I have no time to go into the details (1) Deficit finance and additional supply of currency I will place this at the top of the list (2) Liberal expansion of bank credit and the consequent increase in money supply and its use for speculative purchases hoarding of commodities and undue stockpiling of inventories (3) Shortages in production this is very important perhaps more important than even deficit financing (4) Inadequate procurement of essential commodities and faulty distribution of essential commodities (5) Increase in the price of imports It is not a question of oil alone There are so many raw materials and spare parts that we are importing Either we stop importing them because of foreign exchange difficulties or pay high prices for them They have a very big multiplier effect Unfortunately no economist has so far worked out the inflationary impact of what is imported what is called import-induced-inflation Merely stopping imports does not stop inflation It is not merely the question of rise in prices of imported things It is the overall effect of import policy that you are following because we have not got the foreign exchange That is an important cause of inflation (6) A very important point which I hope to deal with before I conclude—black money to which reference has been made by almost all the members (7) Fall or at best inadequate rise in savings (8) Increase in purchasing power directed towards reduced supplies the increase in purchasing power taking the form of dearness allowance dividends additions to wages and salaries spending of inflationary gains by people who are not employed but buy and sell and make inflationary gains increase in private and public expenditure and conspicuous consumption All these mean increase in purchasing power directed towards reduced supplies (9) Unproductive expenditure on the part of both Government and private sector (10) Income disparities salaries in private sector as compared to salaries in public sector vast income disparities not merely the thing that brought about the railway strike because of the alleged differentials bet-

ween the railway workers and the other workers in public undertakings but the vast disparities in salaries and wages between the private sector and the public sector. There may be some more reasons, but I have tried to list, to the best of my ability, the major reasons that are responsible for the current inflationary crisis in this country. My submission to this House is this. I am not saying that this Government has solve the problem. If it had solved the problem....

SHRI PILLO MODY: Then there would have been no-confidence motion.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: Yes, You are correct.

We have not solved the problem. All that I would try to claim for this Government, for this ruling Party of which I am a member is this. I speak not only as a member of the ruling Party but also with the personal respect that I have for myself as an economist. I want to ask: have we done anything about it or not? Or, have we just slept over it? Have we left everything to chance? Have we drifted along? Or, are we trying to do something about it? It is no good telling what we did in 1972 or 1971 or 1970 or 1969. We are not indulging in that retrospection at the moment. To my mind the crisis really showed its fangs when the prices rose faster than the increase in money supply. Personally I think it is very wrong to say, and I would beg of my friends not to say though some economists are saying, that we are in a galloping inflation. We are not in a galloping inflation. We are in a state of inflation which is bad and dangerous. We are not in a galloping inflation. Galloping inflation means a rise of 200 or 300 or 500 per cent. Everybody knows that Latin America has suffered from galloping inflation.

SHRI PILOO MODY: We will have hundred per cent.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: Shri Piloo Mody says that we will have a hundred per cent rise. I am surprised. We are all surprised and I have not the least doubt in my mind, from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu downwards to Shri Piloo Mody, all of us....

AN HON. MEMBER: The other way probably.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: In what context I am using it, he knows. All of us, irrespective of Party affiliations, are patriotic. We do not want this country to go to rack and ruin. We do not want this country to be destroyed. We do not want our people to destroy themselves and destroy everybodyelse. We want an improvement in the economic situation. Of that, I have no doubt at all. I am prepared to exempt nobody from this House, whatever be his violence of his language or the violence of his calumnies. From this description I have given to this House, all of us are patriotic. We are all anxious to do something about it. Therefore, I say, let us not scare the country. Even if you are allergic to the Prime Minister, I would like to quote the Prime Minister as to what she said in Bangalore. What all has been said and quoted in the Press was about our economic programmes. But she made one very important statement there and I believe it was off the cuff because it was not in the prepared address which was given to me later...

SHRI PILOO MODY: She repeated it in Delhi.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Oh! I see. You might have induced those remarks.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: No, no. I induced nothing. I was happy, jolly, because the function was successful. What she said was, 'Let us not create a psychology of defeatism in this country'.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is the historic statement?

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: Let us not say we can do nothing. Certainly we can attack A, B or C. But if you denigrate the nation as a whole, if you denigrate the national ability to deal with the problems, then, by very definition, you also reduce the nation's ability to deal with these problems. That is a well-known economic principle...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Doctor, let us have your prescription now.

DR. V. K. R VARADARAJA RAO: Therefore, Sir, I want to have a little time of this House to say that this Government is trying to do—I would not say from the year A.D. something. Once they got seized of the intensity and urgency of the inflationary crisis, which I believe really happened to them last year or a year and a half earlier—I do not think they, or, if I may say so many people in this country thought that there was anything like hyper-inflation But once they got hold of the situation, I want to submit to this House, this Government has been trying to deal with the problem with what effectiveness time has to show Certainly, it is not a comprehensive programme.

Now, I will first state about the ordinances. .

SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA: His time is over

DR. V. K R VARADARAJA RAO: He is wanting me to join him. Then you should allow me more time

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am listening to you as a student

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: Trank you

About this ordinance on wages. I do not understand why it has been described as a wage freeze. I would not go into details. but what has been given in the ordinance is not a freeze but it is really a deferred wage. There is no ban on wage negotiations. There is no ban if the Railway Minister so pleases, for having discussions with the Unions on the reformation of wages of the workers. None at all. There is no ban on their coming to conclusions and it may be that they may give some portion or whatever it is of the demand to the workers. There is no ban on it. All that it says is that once the wage is settled, it will not be paid for the next two years. It is all that the ordinance says. It will be paid after two years with interest—nobody is going to die in the meanwhile—at the rate of 11 per cent....

AN HON MEMBER: Prices will go up.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Why do you not advise the Government to bring one ordinance to freeze the prices?

DR. V. K R. VARADARAJA RAO: If it was so easy, if prices could be frozen by ordinances, I can assure you there would have been no price rise in this country or anywhere-else in the world. Price rise is something which has got to be fought.

As I used the analogy in the beginning, we are in a grave situation. Just now we want to stop the fire from spreading. We want to stop the inflation from increasing. We want the price rise not to go beyond 3-4 per cent more. We want to stop it there and having stopped it, to bring it down.

There is another point which has not been mentioned by anybody else and it is this. I think I am correct in my analysis. If you ask me why this wage ordinance has been brought about, I would tell you, the reason is this. If Rs. 500 crores more is to be paid, or if Rs. 900 crores more is to be paid this year, if it had to be paid, Government has got to pay it only by resorting to deficit financing. That is

the main point at issue. If Government is able to collect enough taxes from all the classes which have had their inflationary gains, traders, manufacturers, medium traders, big traders, monopolists, etc. ets. then the position is different. I don't think the Railway Minister by his obstinancy brought about the Railway strike, there has been no desire of confrontation of the Government of India with the working class. It is not so. How can you pay Rs. 500 crores or so today without resort to deficit financing? Immobilised wage is not taking away, the workers money. Now if you have to pay it what happens is, you only pay it by deficit financing, causing more inflation. Therefore, since you cannot pay D.A. just now except by resorting to deficit financing, therefore, this immobilisation of fifty per cent of the wage has been taken on hand, This immobilisation is, what I would call, the big holding operation of the Government, and if in the course of the next 6 months or 8 months or 10 months they are able to arrest inflation and bring down prices the position will be easier.

Regarding the dividend freeze I do not know why Mr. Mody thinks that this is going to come in the way of investments at all. The ordinance provides for the immobilised money to be used for purposes of expansion and modernisation. As far as new investments are concerned this is only on dividends of 12 per cent and therefore will not come in way of new investments being floated. And therefore it is quite wrong to think that there is dividend freeze or to think that immobilisation ordinance is going to block development in industries and so on. So this propaganda carried on by the industrial press. I am afraid, is misconceived.

Regarding the compulsory deposit ordinance a point was made by Mr Indrajit Gupta; this is about the date 15th December or 15th March. Your object is to immobilise the money immediately what I would suggest is, let the ordinance be amended—it cannot be amended when Parliament is in session,—it can be amended by legislation—so that it becomes operative immediately, and you can get this compulsory deposit from every income-tax payer every month. All the data is available and information is available. Those who are income-tax payers, six lakhs of them, would pay you every month and they can pay in one instalment or so many instalments, but they will pay every month. That is the suggestion which I would like to make Our effort is to see that inflation is brought under control as quickly as possible

There is one suggestion I would make and this is regarding excess profits tax. There are tremendous inflationary grains; people are getting more not because they are producing more but this is because of higher price and higher price in turn is because of inflation. So this excess profits tax may be thought of After the last war we had excess profits tax as people had made money out of inflation. Let the Finance Minister explore the possibility of this and see how this can be worked out and impose Excess Profits Tax.

Secondly, I suggest a surcharge on traders' turnover. It is these people who have been making a huge amount of money. Of course there are doctors, architects and so on and so forth. If we tax them, they being very small in number, will give you a few Crores of rupees But, the biggest black-money can be found with these traders. Their turnover is all over the country. Just as you issued an Ordinance, the State Governments too can issue an ordinance and bring them into the revenue net. I suggest a surcharge on turnover of these traders. Without the Ordinance the States will not be able to get more money. Of course by this Ordinance the money is only being impounded and it is not going to be spent. Then, sir, there are medium, and large far-

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: mers. Everybody says that we should implement the Raj Committee's report. This is a very good report. I wonder how many people have read it. This committee's recommendations will take two to three years if they are to be implemented, because first of all enormous surveys of productive capacity, this, that and the other have to be undertaken. It cannot be done immeddiately. We want the result to-day and we do not want to wait for tomorrow. So, these middle, medium and the biggest farmers too should be brought in the tax net. I would suggest a surcharge on land revenue which should be adjusted by the sizes of holdings and nature of crop again. This can be done again by ordinances issued by the State Governments at the appropriate time.

Finally, I would like to suggest some more taxation. There was a lot of discussion to-day also. There should be no further excise duty on sugar, kerosene oil. What we want is sumptuary taxation. There are commodities and services which are used by the people with incomes of Rs. 1,000 a month and more. There are hotel services of all sorts. Let there be sumputuary taxation on these commodities and services used by the richer people. Many of them are only using the black money, which we are not able to stop.

Now I shall just say a few words with your permission and indulgence something about black money. Frankly, I seriously believe that even if we are able to immobilise a reasonable portion of the existing money that flows into the expenditure but if we do not tackle the problem of black-money, we will not be able to tackle the problem of inflation at all. We have got to do something about it. I am not completely satisfied with the measures that you have taken to deal with black-money but I may tell you some facts without naming the place. In the year 1973-74 there were 17,778 transactions in urban property, buying and selling of sites and houses, the total value of which was something like Rs. 20 crores. According to data available for some five or six localities, I find that the value stated was not realistic at all. I would say about 25 per cent of black money is operating in the real estate transactions in our urban areas. It may be much more than that but I am giving you only a conservative figure. It may be a rough estimate. It is, not a scientific method of arriving at the figure. I would guess that the black money would be something like Rs. 115 crores. If you take 25 per cent of black money that would give you the figure of about Rs. 3,000 per transaction in this one city alone. The other day I was told that something like 38 lakhs of transactions had been reported to the Government. According to the Incometax Act, whenever we want to sell a property, we must file a under statement with the Registrar giving the value of the property—its fair market value, plinth area etc., etc.—which is immediately sent on to the Income-tax Department. I tell you that 28 to 30 lakhs of returns are lying in the various Income-tax Offices.

I am not satisfied with being told that they have taken up 4000 cases and they have taken a decision to acquire 32 houses. If each of these 28 or 38 lakhs of transactions has a black money component, the total amount of black money only in those would be of the order of Rs. 500 to 700 crores. So, I would suggest that there should be a very effective scrutiny of these transactions. After all, we have computers. So, why should they be afraid of 28 or 38 lakhs? We can put them on cards. The data are available. We can employ people on this job. So, this is not something which is very difficult. After all, in these days of modren scientific office machinery and administration, the number of returns need not frighten us at all. So, immediate action should be taken on the subject of black money in real estate transactions. Government have

the powers required and they must exercise them in a much more impressive way.

Then, I would like to indicate how the whole of the black money comes It comes because as we all know there are licences. Somebody wants cement and he has to get a cement quota somebody wants steel and he has to get a steel quota. Similiarly, there is foreign exchange quota, import quota and so on. Is there any machinery in the Department or Ministry of Commerce or the Department or Ministry of Industry or the concerned Departments which keeps records of all these fellows who get these quotas and keeps tab on them, checks on them and asks them to say after six months or one year what they have done with their quotas? I would like to know this, because I am quite certain, and we know it for a fact, that the quotas are being misused, and we know it for a fact that some people sell their quotas, and we also know it for a fact that some people have quotas which are not acquired legitimately. But why can we not trace them? After all, these quotas are given by licences.

Similarly, I would also like Government to find out one other thing in regard to people who build houses. If I build a house of five storeys or six storys there must be some norm by which to say that I must have used so much cement and so much steel and so much of the other things, and before my house is registered and before I am permitted to call myself the owner of the house, I should declare how much cement or steel I have used etc., in comparision with the quota that has been given to me. I think such a thing is not impossible. The statistica machinery is there, the computing machinery is there, and what is required is a very strong, determined and passionate will, and if such will is there, it should be possible to find out these things. If we take these measures, there can be some reduction in black money.

Now, I shall say one word about SEMIBAMLA. I welcome the Finance Minister's statement yesterday that Government have no intention to reduce the value of the currency and bank dedosits by 30 per cent, not merely for the reasons that he has mentioned but also for this reason, namely first of all, that there is no guarantee that if we reduce the money supply by 25 per cent, and there is no ecnomic theory which says that there will be an immediate fall in prices; certainly, no econmic theory, tells us that this reduction will affect those commodities which are highest in price and not affect those things which are lowest in price; there is no guarantee that it will bring down the price and not affect these things which it does not mean 25 per cent reduction in the prices of commodities only but it would also mean 25 per cent reduction in the prices of factors of production; the wages will have to be reduced by 25 per cent; dividends will have to be reduced by 25 per cent, and all salaries will have to be reduced by 25 per cent. So, it is not just a simple things; so, simply cutting off the supply of money will not result in the prices falling down. So, for these reasons, in addition to the reasons that the Finance Minister has stated, I am glad that Government have come to the conclusion that the value of the currency cannot be reduced. Then, again in regard to indexing, who benefits by it? If we index thousand crores of rupees of fixed deposits, who are the persons to benefit by that? What does indexing mean? What does this 8 per cent rate of interest mean? For every Rs. 100, if the price goes up by 50 per cent, that person will get Rs. 50 more than the accumulated interest at the end of eight years. But who will get this extra money? It is not the poor man who will get it but the rich financiers and the men running the financial racket who will get it. I am glad that the Finance Minister has rejected this suggestion.

Now, I must finish, because even your indulgence will not hold too long.

without going into details, because this is something of which everybody is aware, I would say that, of course, we have to do something about production. Unless it is production-oriented, whatever we may do is not going to be of much help. If one has to go into the details of production, one can go on for days. But I am quite certain about one thing that the production in this country cannot increase in the kind of substantial way in which we want it to increase, whether in agriculture or in small industries or in transport services or in any other commodities, unless there is cooperation between the people and the Government, unless there is co-operation between the ruling party and the parties sitting in the Opposition.

I want to say this with a full sense of deliberateness in this House.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the Railway Minister?

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I shall come to the Railway Minister also in a minute.

I want to say this with a full sense of deliberateness that when a war is on, we should forget our quarrels; after the war is won, we may resume our quarrels, but when the war is on, we should forget our quarrels. When the fire is on, we should forget our quarrels and extinguish the fire; then again we may take up our hatchets or abusive words or whatever case we have. I submit that this is a time when we cannot afford to quarrel; in the name of the country, I submit that we cannot afford to quarrel; we cannot afford to have misunderstandings; we cannot afford to charge each other with all sorts of things; whatever may be our opinions, we have got to live together and we have got to function together. Therefore, the most important requirement for increasing production in the country is the creation of an atmosphere of co-operation, tolerance and peace.

You know very well there is an atmosphere of violence in the country. So many of my friends who talk are very bitter. When I meet them privately, they are entirely different people. But here they get angry. There are far too many angry people in this country. It is not good for the country. I am not talking politically, I am talking economically in terms of production. I would, therefore, like to suggest to my friend, the Railway Minister, if I may—I hope I am not overstepping my bounds—that it may not be a bad thing for him to show some liberality towards the railway workers. After all, they are not to blame for this. The people to blame are sitting in nice respectable chairs in Parliament and living in nice MPs' houses. The people who have suffered are not the people sitting in Parliament. It is not the fault of these people that they were misled or their judgment was wrong and so on. You are not in a position to punish the people who instigated the strike. Why do you want to punish all these other people?

I would like to appeal to my friends here and outside, if my words have any meaning, that if you are going to have a system of national co-operation, let the working class decide that they will go all out to increase production and productivity. Because today I know that transport bottlenecks are one of the most important things holding up power generation, fertiliser movement and foodgrains movement, apart from other reasons. Therefore, let the trade unions say that we recognise the national emergency, we are prepared to co-operate fully and we are prepared to do everything we can to increase production and productivity. On your side, do not boss over them, do not talk as if you are the boss, do not try to take vengeance. Be nice to them. Let there be harmonious peaceful industrial relations. Let us all

work together to take the country upwards in the path of productivity and, thereby beat inflation.

श्री बच्चु सिंघवे (बांका): सभापति महोदय, मैंने श्री चव्हान साहब, जगजीवनराम जी, प्रो० राव तथा मेरे दूसरे मित्रो के भाषन बडे गौर से सुने। इन सभी लोगों ने पूछा कि विरोधी पक्ष अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव क्यों लाया है? इस राजधानी में या इस देश में जो अखबार प्रकाशित होते हैं– किसी भी दिन के दो-चार अखबारो को उठाइये तो पता चलेगा कि अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव विरोधी पक्ष को क्यो लाना पडा। आज के अखबार को ही लीजिए–यह फाइनेन्शियल एक्सप्रेस है– इस मे लिखा है —

"A Windfall for hoarders

"The Government's bravado has cost the consumer heavily. Perhaps to impress Parliament, it was announced that a supplementary Budget would be presented on July 31.

"The announcement has, however, recoiled. It served as a green signal to manufacturers and traders to hold back items on which additional taxes are expected to be levied in the supplementary Budget. They hope to earn windfall profits".

अब इस को लेकर अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव नही लाना है तो क्या करना है?

अब दूसरे अखबार को लीजिए–यह टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया है— इस मे कहा गया है —

"5 rats for one human in India"

"Rats outnumber by five times the human population in India according to Mr. Math, retired Deputy Director of Agriculture (Entomology).

"Mr. Math, who is associated with the Indian Institute of Socio-Economic Studies, estimated the rat population at 240 crores.

"A survey of several parts of Karnataka had revealed that each rat collected for its consumption 1 to 15 kg. of foodgrains in its burrow at harvest time. It was estimated that 150 rats consumed half a tonne of foodgrains in a year apart from rendering 10 times this quantity unfit for human consumption".

अब आप इस तीसरे अखबार को लीजिए—

"Notwithstanding the Government denials reports of starvation deaths and distress sale of children continue to pour in from different parts of Assam".

अब इन अखबारो को लेकर हम लोग निन्दा का प्रस्ताव नही लायेंगे तो क्या आप की तारीफ़ करने का प्रस्ताव लायेंगे। आप कलकत्ते के इस हिन्दुस्तान स्टेण्डर्ड को लीजिए—

Hindusthan Standard, Calcutta:

"Commuter dies of suffocation in Bombay—

"The chaotic conditions on the suburban railway services resulted in the death of a commuter this morning. He first suffered from suffocation and giddiness and then an arm injury in an overcrowded compartment He died in a hospital. Deaths of many have also reportedly gone unrecorded. People travel precariously on train roof tops or footboards".

और इस का एक ही कारण है कि रेल मंत्री जी ने अभी तक मेन्टेनेंस स्टाफ़ को काम पर नही लिया। और एक दफा यह नौबत आई कि बम्बई में ग्राण्ड कोर्ड का इलेक्ट्रिकल सब स्टेशन शुरु नही हो रहा था तो जिस स्टाफ़ को आप ने डिसमिस किया था गाड़ी भेज कर उस मजदूर को बुलाना पड़ा तब इलेक्ट्रिकल सब-स्टेशन चालू हुआ। इसीलिए यह निन्दा का प्रस्ताव है।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

प्रोफेसर साहब ने अभी कुछ आंकडे दिए, मैं ज्यादा आंकड़े नही देना चाहता लेकिन इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि 1956 के बाद जिस मनी सप्लाई की उन्होने चर्चा की वह 2,218 करोड से लेकर 11,000 करोड तक बढ गई और इसी अवधि मे राष्ट्रीय असली आमदनी दो गुना हो गई। पाच गुना मनी सप्लाई बढी और असली आमदनी दो गुना बढी। इसलिए आज मुद्रास्फीती की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। 1956 मे रुपये का जो मुल्य था वह घट कर आज एकचौथाई भी नही बचा। जब से प्रधानमत्री जी सत्ता मे आयी हैं पर कपिटा अवेलेबिलिटी आफ फूड ग्रेन्स के बारे मे क्या स्थिति है उसको भी देखा जाए। 1965 मे 480 ग्राम एक व्यक्ति के पीछे फूड ग्रेन्स की खपत थी। लेकिन आज क्या स्थिति है? फी व्यक्ति पीछे 418 ग्राम अनाज मिल रहा है। जहां तक खाने के तेल का सवाल है कुछही साल के अन्दर पहले जहा 3.6 किलोग्राम तेल मिलता था, आज फी व्यक्ति पीछे 2 किलोग्राम मिल रहा है। चीनी 7 3 किलोग्राम थी, अब 6 1 किलोग्राम मिल रही है। कपडा इस देश मे व्यक्ति पीछे जहा 15 2 मीटर मिलता था, आज 13 2 मीटर मिल रहा है? यह सरकारी आकडे हैं। तो इन्ही कारणो को ले कर हम लोग निन्दा का प्रस्ताव रख सकते है।

बाबू जी ने कहा कि लांछन वाली बात को क्यो लाते हैं। तो जिस सरकार ने ऐसे काम किए हैं क्या उस की आरती उतारने का प्रस्ताव लाये। सत्ताधारी पक्ष क्या चाहता हैं। इसलिए आप किसी भी मोर्चे पर देखिये सरकार के निकम्मेपन का सबूत आप को मिल सकता है। आज चारो और बिजली के अभाव का प्रश्न है। हम लोगो ने बिजली बोर्ड के ऊपर 5,500 करोड रुपये खर्च किया है, लेकिन आप लोग जानते हैं कि जहां विदेशो मे बिजली का ट्रांसमिशन लौस 10 से 12 प्रतिशत है, मेरे ही एक प्रश्न के उत्तर मे कबूल किया है कि हमारे देश मे ट्रांसमिशन लौस 27 से 37 प्रतिशत तक हो जाता है। इसलिए बड़े पैमाने पर जो बिजली का अभाव है उस के पीछे भी सरकार का निकम्मापन है।

जहां तक औद्योगिक उत्पादन का सवाल है कलकत्ता के एक औद्योगिक अखबार ने कहा है:

> Industrial growth rate continues to be sluggish, the rate of growth recording less than 1 per cent last year and is likely to be near zero during the current year

कुछ अखबारो का यह भी कहना है कि उत्तर भारत मे ट्रासपोर्ट बोटल नेक और बिजली के अभाव के कारण इस साल औद्योगिक उत्पादन 10 प्रतिशत घटने वाला है। हालाकि वित्त मत्री इस को कबूल नही कर रहे हैं। तो जब आप ने सारे अध्यादेश जारी किए क्या इस से आप सोचते हैं कि दाम गिर जायेंगे? जब तक उत्पादन नही बढेगा, पाच प्रतिशत मनी सप्लाई कम भी करेंगे, तो भी दामो के ऊपर कोई असर नही होने वाला है। आपने अध्यादेशो के जरिए जो ईमानदार कर देने वाले है, श्रमिक हैं, उसी की आमदनी के ऊपर आप ने रोक लगायी है और जो लोग काला बाजार करते हैं, स्मगलिग करते है, सट्टेबाजी करते हैं, या इजारेदारी करते हैं, या बूट लैगिग का काम करते हैं इन को छुआ तक नही है। और कारण यह है कि आप इन लोगो से मिले हुए हैं।

विदेशी कम्पनियो का प्रश्न आप लीजिये। विगत साल हम ने एक विधेयक पास किया। लेकिन आप विदेशी कम्पनियों को बोनस शेयर जारी करने की खुल कर छूट दे रहे हैं। इन्ही दिनो में दर्जनो विदेशी कम्पनियो को बोनस शेयर देने की अनुमति वित्त मंत्रालय ने और दूसरे मत्रालयो ने दी। और इस का यही नतीजा हो रहा है कि जो ईमानदार आदमी है उस की आमदनी को आप फीज करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जो बेईमान है उस की आमदनी तो निरंतर बढती ही चली जा रही है।

केवल वेज फ्रीज का सवाल नहीं है। प्रोफेसर साहब जरा सुन लें अगर मजदूरों की कमाई का पैसा खर्च नहीं कर सकते उस को फ्रीज नहीं कहेंगे तो क्या कहेंगे। और मैं तो कहता हूं इन दिनों में सरकार द्वारा वेतन की लूट हो रही है। अभी अभी कलकत्ता में एक ऐक्सपर्ट कमेटी बैठी थी इंडेक्स नम्बर को रिवाइज करने के लिये और उस की रिपोर्ट आयी है मुझे पता नहीं माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जी ने उस की चर्चा की है कि नहीं। इसलिये मैं कैपिटल बीकली का ही एक उद्धरण आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। इस कमेटी की सिफारिशों के बारे में कैपिटल बीकली ने कहा है कि :

"The implementation of the Committee's recommendation will mean a substantial increase in the dearness allowance payable to the industrial workers as well as to employees in mercantile firms. This increase is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 50 or even more per month"

तो प्रोफेसर साहब मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इंडेक्स नम्बर की चोरी कर के आप लोग हर महीने मजदूरों की 50 रु० की आमदनी छीनते जा रहे हैं और सभी उद्योगपति इस कमेटी की सिफारिशों का विरोध कर रहे हैं और सरकार उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को नहीं मानेगी क्यों कि वह उद्योगपतियों से प्रभावित है। जो कलकत्ता के बारे में सही है वह बम्बई, दिल्ली, कानपुर मद्रास, बंगलौर आदि शहरों के बारे में भी सही है और मजदूरों के वेतन की लूट अखिल भारतीय है, केवल कलकत्ता तक ही सीमित नहीं है।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि माननीय चव्हाण ने यह कबूल किया है कि आज जो दाम वृद्धि हो रही है वह वेतन वृद्धि के चलते या मजदूरी के चलते नहीं हो रही है। तो दाम वृद्धि के कारण क्या है? क्या दाम वृद्धि के लिये मुख्यत सरकार और काला बाजार करने वाले जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं? स्वय सरकार ने विगत साल 76 रु० क्विंटल के भाव किसानों से गेहूं खरीदा। नया गेहूं मई महीने के बाद बाजार में आया होगा। तो मई तक जो गेहूं बेचा गया उस में 105 रु० क्विंटल के दाम से जो गेहूं खरीदा गया है वह नहीं बेचा गया, बल्कि जो गेहूं 76 रु० के भाव से खरीदा गया उस के दाम राशन की दुकान पर 135 145 रु० क्विंटल हो गये। तो किसानों और उपभोक्ताओं दोनों को आप लूट रहे हैं।

माननीय चव्हाण ने कहा कांग्रेस के पास जबरदस्त इच्छा शक्ति है काले धन का प्रतिकार करने की। इन की इच्छा शक्ति के कुछ नमूने पेश करना चाहता हूं। सब से पहले मैं पैट्रोलियम मंत्रालय को लूंगा, माननीय बरुआ जी यहां नहीं है चाहता हूं मेरी बात उन तक पहुंचे, पैट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री ने नैप्था का दाम पैट्रो कैमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये 1 मार्च को 2,400, रु० प्रति टन कर दिया। लेकिन क्या हुआ? ढाई लाख टन मफत लाल इस्तेमाल करते है 80,000 टन इटरनेशनल यूनियन कारबाइड इस्तेमाल करते है और 20,000 टन साहू जैन इस्तेमाल करते है। इन्हों ने हल्ला मचाया, नतीजा यह हुआ कि नैप्था का दाम 26 मार्च को, यानी 26 दिन बाद ही, आप ने 2,400 रु० प्रति टन से घटा कर 1,000 रु० टन कर दिया। 1,400 रु० प्रति टन आप ने इन पूंजीपतियों के लिये छूट दी जिस के चलते मफत लाल को 35 करोड का फ़ायदा हुआ, यूनियन कारबाइड को 11 करोड रु० बच गये और इसी तरह से साहू जैन को भी बच गये। और जानकार सूत्रों से मुझे पता चला है कि 23 नं०, तुगलक रोड से यह मामला सफदर जंग रोड पर चला गया है और डेढ़ करोड रुपये की वहां दोनों को मिला कर रकम बांटी गई है। (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are not going to tolerate such charges again.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I (Badagara): There must be an end to it.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: If they want, they can bring a special motion. They cannot use this forum for that purpose.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I would request you to expunge these remarks.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Under the Rules of the House, when a Member is speaking, he cannot make allegations against any hon. Member unless he brings a substantive motion and gives a prior notice. Then only he can do it. Otherwise, he cannot do it. Therefore, these remarks have to be expunged.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Sir.

There are specific Rules under which you cannot bring in the names of persons particularly while making allegations and defamatory remarks unless you give a prior notice. But here the allegations, the charges, are against persons who are present in the House and who will be replying to the debate. The Prime Minister is going to reply to the debate. She can refute these charges. That will also go on record. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: These remarks must be expunged.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने किसी का नाम नही लिया है । . . (व्यवधान) . . . सफ़दरजंग रोड को खरीद लिया आप ने ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of you are speaking without my permission. Nothing will go on record. (*Interruptions*).

Normally I feel, such allegations should not be made. But if we enter into this controversy at this stage, it will take away most of the time and there are many Members who want to speak on the No-Confidence Motion.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: All reference to Tughlak Road and Safdarjung Road must be expunged. (*Interruptions*).

श्री प्रिय रंजन दास मुन्शी (कलकत्ता-दक्षिण) : आपको 4 लाख अमेरिकन डालर मिले है, यह भी सच है । . . (व्यवधान) . .

श्री मधु लिमये : 1400 रुपया दाम क्यो घटाया गया, इस की जाच होनी चाहिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Prime Minister will be replying to the debate....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: All these remarks cannot go on record

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may be perfectly justified in raising the point of order. But what I have said is that if we enter into this controversy at this stage it will take away most of the time. The Prime Minister is going to reply to the debate. I would request you not to take the time of the House. I would also request Mr. Limaye not to bring in such matters which may provoke the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, आप जानते है कि इण्डियन पेट्रो-केमिकल इन्डस्ट्री लि० और गुजरात का स्टेट फर्टिलाईजर्स कार्पोरेशन अब 20 लाख टन केपरोलेक्टम और डी० एम टी० प्रति वर्ष तैयार करने का काम करेंगे और एक साल के अन्दर 20 हजार टन की कैपेसिटी रहेगी । सभापति महोदय इस रा-मैटीरियल से नाइलोन यार्न और पौल्यस्टर फिलामैंट और फाइबर बनना है । अब तक विदेशों से यह स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन

मंगाली थी लेकिन यह जो स्वदेशी कैरटोलेक्टम और डी० एम० टी० बन रहा है—जरा श्री उन्नीकृष्णन जो मैं रचनात्मक सुझाव दे रहा हूं, उस पर गौर करें और उस का आदर करें—मुझे जानकार सूत्रों से पता चला कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी उस पर नहीं लगने वाली है। इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि विदेशों से जो कैरटोलेक्टम और डी० एम० टी० आते थे, उस से 18 हजार रुपये प्रति टन दाम कम हैं।

किन-किन लोगों का इस से फायदा होगा, मोदी—यह तो अनपार्लियामेंटरी नाम नहीं है—बिड़ला, जे० के, वगैरह, जयपुरिया, निरलास आदि इन सब का इस से फायदा होगा। ये सब एन्टी-सोशल एलीमेंट्स हैं और इन को यह 18 हजार रुपया प्रति टन सस्ता कैपरोलेक्टम और डी०एम०टी० देने का विचार है। इस के ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। अभी अभी प्राफपर साहब ने सरकार की आमदनी बढ़ाने की बात कही सरकारी खजाने में यह 50 करोड़ रुपया जा सकता है। कौन इस को रोक रहा है? मैं ने इस पर कई बार तवज्जह खींची और इस तरह के मामले को सरकार के पास भेजा लेकिन इस के ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। न। मैं किसी व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं लेकिन उड़ीसा चुनाव के लिए 25 लाख रुपया जे०के० से इकट्ठा किया गया है (व्यवधान) मैं किसी का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं। मैं जानकार सूत्रों से जानता हूं। श्री उन्नीकृष्णन मुझे माफ कीजिए देखिए वरना उन सभी कांग्रेसी सदस्यों का मुझे नाम लेना पड़ेगा जो मेरे पास आकर इस तरह की जानकारी जो होती है, उस की पुष्टि करते हैं, (व्यवधान)

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) एक माननीय सदस्य हो कर आप और इस तरह की बे बुनियाद बातें बोलेंगे और बिना प्रमाण के बोलेंगे, तो इस सदन की मर्यादा कैसे रहेगी। (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये सभापति महोदय, गूजर मल मोदी परिवार के लोगों के पास से विदेशी मुद्रा और गेहू आदि चीजें निकली हैं जिस का उल्लेख श्री ज्यानन्दन मिश्र जी ने किया है। मैं इतना और कहना चाहता हूं कि उन के पास से फरेन के करेन्सी भी मिली है (व्यवधान) अब गूजर मल मोदी के बारे में भी परेशानी हो रही है।

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA (Gurdaspur) On a point of order It is the convention of the House that, when in a round-about manner the name is indicated or a hint is given about involvement of some member of this House in some shady deal, he must come out with the name of that person. Otherwise the whole House stands condemned

श्री मधु लिमये सभापति महोदय, जो लोग इन्ट्रेस्टेड होते हैं उन को आप बोलने देते हैं। यह नियम है क्या इस सदन का ?

MR CHAIRMAN Please sit down There is substance in the point of order raised by the learned member. If you want to cast aspersion on any member of this House

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE No, I did not

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) He has misunderstood him Modi is not our Mr Piloo Mody (*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN Hon members may please sit down He has made it clear.

डा० कैलाश (बम्बई दक्षिण) अभी आपने यह कहा था कि जे०के० मिल्स से 25 लाख रुपया लिया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने किसी सदस्य का नाम नहीं लिया।

डा० कैलास 25 लाख रुपया लिया यह आप ने कहा था जिसकी वजह से बहुत से सदस्य जो यहां बैठे ह, चुनकर आये।

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, अभी गुजरमल मोदी परिवार में एक शादी हुई थी इन्टर-कांटीनेन्टल ओबराय में . . .

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : आप उसमें गये थे।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उस में नही गया था लेकिन आप के लोगो ने कहा कि हमारे यहा के बड़े-बडे लोग उस शादी मे पाये गये। सभी लोगो ने देखा है (**व्यवधान**)

स्मगलिंग के बारे में मैंने चर्चा की थी। इसको अगर रोकना चाहते हैं, तो स्मगलर जो हैं . . . (**व्यवधान**) मै स्वयं हू। पार्टी मे क्या मतलब है? जो कहना है मुझे कहिये। अगर आप स्मगलिंग को रोकना चाहते है तो जिन लोगों के बारे मे सन्देह है कि वे स्मगलिंग में शामिल हैं तो उन लोगों के बारे में क्या हम लोगों को सचेत नही रहना चाहिए? एक महाराष्ट्र के मंत्री श्री अंतुले का मामला मैंने उठाया था। प्रधान मंत्री ने मुझ को चिट्ठी लिखी कि श्री अंतुले को कमेटी आफ दी लेजिस्लेचर ने क्लीयर किया है। यह सारी जानकारी उनको महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री से मिलती है। वह यह झूठ जानकारी प्रधान मंत्री को देते है। आज इस मंच से मैं कहना चाहता हू कि महाराष्ट्र लेजिस्लेचर की किसी भी कमेटी ने.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I feel that if the Maharashtra Legislature has really absolved the hon. Minister.....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It is not a committee of the Maharashtra Legislature.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): On a point of order. Whatever allegation was made against Mr. Antulay, a Minister of Maharashtra Government, a demand was made on the floor of the Maharashtra legislature by the opposition there that a group of members of the legislature.....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: No group. A committee.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: ...including the Opposition Members be constituted. So a committee was constituted and that committee has gone into it and the committee has completely cleared the Minister and rejected the allegation. Now it is a bad precedent that a person who is not here to defend himself and who was cleared by a committee including the Opposition Members should be arraigned here and to say that the definite and categorical information given by the Chief Minister, Shri Naik, to the Prime Minister was false is utterly improper.

MR CHAIRMAN: The hon. Chief Minister whom you are referring to is not here in this Parliament to defend himself. I request you not to make any allegation.

AN HON. MEMBER. Questions have been answered by Mr Ganesh.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On a point of order. There might be some reference to some committee. There were questions asked both in this House as well as in the other House. This particular name was referred to. Some information was also given and if some reference is made to that, that does not mean that any rule has been violated. In this particular case I may point out to you that no formal committee of the Maharashtra State Legislature has gone into the allegation. They have not given a clearance. That committee to which the hon. Member is making a reference is not a legislature committee.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The information given by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra is completely false.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are again casting an aspersion on the Maharashtra Chief Minister who is not here. I cannot allow it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He gave false information to the Prime Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is your view.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: But it is a fact.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It may be a fact according to you.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Every member expresses his own view only.

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर लेजिस्लेचर की कमेटी होती तो एक शब्द भी मैं नहीं बोलता । लेकिन झूठ जानकारी महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने प्रधान मंत्री को देकर उनको गुमराह करने .....

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is correct, but do not make any allegation against a person who is not here to defend himself, I would request you to withdraw that remark.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं फैक्ट्स की बात कर हूं, ओपिनियन नहीं दे रहा हूं । प्रधान मंत्री को गलत इनफॉर्मेशन दी गई है, इसमें अनपार्लियामेंटरी क्या है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made an allegation against the Maharashtra Chief Minister that he has stated a lie.

श्री मधु लिमये : कस्टम और स्मगलिंग का मामला कोई स्टेट का मामला है ? महाराष्ट्र का यह मामला नहीं है । क्या मुझे बोलने न देने का इनका इरादा है ? अगर ऐसी बात है तो हम किसी को भी बोलने नहीं देंगे । मेरी बात इनको चुभती क्यों है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should not cast aspersion. I am trying to help you as far as practicable. You should not cast aspersion. You should not bring in his name here. You kindly withdraw it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: No allegation is involved. There is no allegation. I challenge them to prove it. I challenge them to prove that it was a Committee of the Legislature.

डा० कैलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) : श्री मधु दंडवते ने जो बात कही है वह सत्य से परे हैं, यह सत्य नहीं हैं । अपोजीशन और कांग्रेस के मेम्बरों ने यह मांग की थी कि असेम्बली के मेम्बरों की एक कमेटी बनाई जाए । इस कमेटी में अपोजीशन और कांग्रेस दोनों के मेम्बर थे । लिमये और दंडवते जो जो कह रहे हैं वह सत्य से परे है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप लोगों का इनपर दबाव क्यों है ? (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. Please sit down. When everybody is speaking, nothing will go on record... As I said in the beginning, please do not make a speech which will provoke others. Please cooperate with me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I said no formal committee or official committee of the legislature was set up. I said there was a Committee but no formal or official committee of the legislature. That is what I said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him continue.

DR. KAILAS: This Committee was appointed by the Chairman of the Legislative Council, Shri V. S. Page consisting of Members of opposition and members of the Congress.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please permit him to continue. Both the sides of the case have been presented before the House, and I feel now we should avoid this controversy and go on with this debate.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने दो प्रश्नों के द्वारा दो मुद्दों पर जानकारी मांगी थी। एक यह था कि क्या इस सरकार ने विरोधियों के उपर जासूसी करने के लिए जापान से सोफिस्टिकेटिड इलेक्ट्रोनिक बगिंग इरट्रूमेंट्स मंगाए थे और क्या उसके ऊपर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हुआ था ?

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is worth 6 million dollars.

श्री मधु लिमये : कभी भी इस सदन को बजट पेपर्ज में इसकी जानकारी नहीं दी गई कि किस मद के ऊपर यह पैसा खर्च हुआ है। मैंने पब्लिक एकाउटस कमेटी के चेयरमैन को भी एक पत्र लिखा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एस्टीमेंट्स कमेटी और पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के चेयरमैन इसके बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं ?

17.00 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall make a report to the House as to what the outcome is. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Limaye, I request you to conclude your speech. I have given you more time than what is due to you.

श्री मधु लिमये . सभी सदस्यों ने ज्यादा समय दिया है। श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र, श्री पीलू मोदी आदि सभी ने ज्यादा समय लिया है।

इस सरकार की नीतियों के कारण भारत के वैज्ञानिक, इंजीनियर और डाक्टर बड़े पैमाने पर अमरीका चले जा रहे हैं। इस बारे में अंकटाड की एक रिपोर्ट आई है कि कितने बड़े पैमाने पर इस सरकार के तहत ब्रेन ड्रेन हो रहा है। उस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है .

"Detailed estimates of incomes gained were made for the United States and Incomes lost for India per unit of immigration in 1970. The United States is the biggest recipient country and India one of the biggest donor countries in this international transfer of skill"...the income transferred through brain drain, or reverse transfer of technology, from developing regions to the United States in 1970 alone would amount to around $3.7 billion. In comparison, the figure for the United States official Development assistance to developing countries in the same year was $3.1 billion. (This brain drain represents about 39 per cent of the United States current expenditure on higher education).. It should be noted that since prices and productivity have both risen since 1970, this would tend to make the figures per-immigrant income gained substantially larger to-day compared with the estimates presented in this study."

जहां तक रेलवे का सम्बन्ध है 14 जून को हमारे प्रेजिडेशल कैंडीडेट और श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी आदि के साथ रेल मंत्री श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र से हमारी बातचीत हुई। विक्टिमाइजेशन के बारे में जो भी बातें हुई मैंने उन को लेखबद्ध कर के तत्काल उन के पास भेजा। उन बातों को उन्होंने नहीं काटा। लेकिन कल उन्होंने कहा कि कोई विक्टिमाइजेशन नहीं है। मैं एक सीक्रेट सर्कुलर लाया हूं, जिस से पता चलेगा कि सत्य क्या है। उस सीक्रेट सर्कुलर में नार्दन रेलवे के पदाधिकारी कहते हैं

"It has been observed that despite issue of Shri Koli's D.O. of even No. dated 14-5-1974, followed by a D.O dated 29-5-1974, from me, no appreciable progress has been made either in regard to processing the cases of condonation of break in service, or disposal of appeals preferred by the May 1974 strikers against their dismissal/removal/termination. The Board have also expressed their concern on this account. In order to avoid any further feeling of victimisation amongst the staff and to

ensure quick normalcy on the railway, it is essential that you examine this burning problems personally and arrange to have all the appeals against dismissals/removal/terminations as also the case of condonation of break in service finalised expeditiously keeping of course the 'hard cores' aside. It has been desired by the Railway Board that, in view of the ensuing Parliament session, the work regarding disposal of all appeals against dismissal/removal/termination etc and condonation of break in service, excepting those of 'Hard Cores' must be completed before the end of this month."

इस सर्कुलर पर अभी तक अमल क्यों नही हुआ है ? मत्री महोदय अपने डिविजनल सुपरिन्टेडेंट और डी० एन० आदि को डिसमिस कर दे, क्योकि वे सरकारी सर्कुलरो पर अमल नही कर रहे हैं ।

मेरा आखिरी मुद्दा बिहार के बारे मे है । बिहार मे गोली के बल पर लडको को कालेज और विश्वविद्यालय नही भेजा जा सकता है और एग्जामिनेशन्स नही कराए जा सकते है । इसलिए मेरी यह माग है कि सरकार अपनी इस दमन की नीति को छोड़े । बिहार मे चेचक से 36,000 आदमी मरे है । बिहार सरकार इतनी निकम्मी है कि उस पर पचास करोड़ रुपये का ओवरड्राफ्ट है । पाचवें किसान कमीशन ने कहा है कि जो स्टेट इतना ज्यादा ओवरड्राफ्ट करेगी उस के खिलाफ कांस्टीट्यूशनल एक्शन लिया जा सकता है ।

मेरी माग है कि लडको के खिलाफ टैंक चलाने वाली और शूट एट साइट का आर्डर देने वाली इस सरकार को—गया कमेटी की रिपोर्ट मे बताया गया है कि कई कांग्रेस एम० पीज० ने कहा है कि शूट एट साइट का आर्डर दिया गया था— और बिहार की विधान सभा को तत्काल बर्खास्त किया जाये । अगर बन्दूक और टैंक के बल पर मजदूरी और छात्रों को दबाने का प्रयास किया जायेगा, तो मैं आप से कहना चाहता हू कि यह प्रस्ताव भले ही गिर जाये, लेकिन यह सरकार भी ज्यादा दिन तक नही टिकने वाली है—जनता उस को खत्म कर सकती है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN. Now, Shri Vikram Mahajan.

PROF. MODHU DANDAVATE: On a point of order .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called Shri Vikram Mahajan.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am not speaking in the debate. I am rising on a point of order. I have already sent a note to you ..

AN HON. MEMBER: Point of order on what?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have already given it in writing.

MR CHAIRMAN Whatever he has said already has gone on record, and he has made it very clear already.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: After that, some remarks have been passed. I do not want wrong reports to be there and I do not want wrong records to be there Dr Kailas has said that the statement made by Shri Madhu Dandavate on the floor of the House that there was no committee of the Maharashtra Assembly to go into the allegations against Mr. Antulay is false. I wish to go on record that as far as an official committee of the Maharashtra legislaturre is concerned, there was no committee. No doubt, there was some Gawai Committee which was an informal committee outside the legislature, but there was no official committee.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: In legislative parlance, there is no such thing as an informal committee.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there cannot be two opinions that the country is passing through a serious crisis and

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

a serious discussion is necessary. But the way or the manner in which this motion of no-confidence has been brought forward clearly shows that they are not interested in any serious discussions but they are only trying to use this as a cloak for nefarious purposes, that is, for character assassination, for making wild allegations, for mudslinging and such like purposes. We have seen Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu carrying the flag; he had started the mudslinging campaign in the hope that some would stick somewhere but in the process at least he soiled his own hands; whether ne can make the mudstick on to somebody else is a question on which there can be two opinions but the fact remains that at least he soiled his own hands.

Then, Shri Madhu Limaye had also started throwing wild allegations, and then the newly elected Member also started following them. I suggest that he should choose a better leader as a model than either Mr. Bosu or Mr. Limaye.

The way or the manner in which this motion of no-confidence has been brought shows that it is more of a routine ritual or what we term as a futile exercise. It has lost its purpose because of the way and manner in which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and Mr Madhu Limaye have gone on record and also the way in which our new Member Shri Janeshwar Mishra has spoken.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is a ritualistic opening.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: What I wish to say is that such wild allegations in fact show to the nation what type of persons have been elected to the House who cannot even present a serious matter in a serious manner, who in fact make themselves laughing stock in the House.

There can be no two opinions that so far as the railway workers are concerned, they have performed genuine services, they have made great sacrifices during emergencies. Nobody can question their loyalty and devotion, but a certain section of workers were misguided by certain political parties. I think one of my colleague very correctly used the words 'political adventurists' to describe these people who misused a certain section of railway workers, and misguided them to go on strike. They attempted to paralyse the economy of the country in which they failed.

In the same manner, certain political adventurists are trying to misguide the student community of Bihar and trying to ruin their careers by persuading them not to go to colleges or take examinations. Not only are they misguiding a certain section of students in Bihar but they are also using coercive methods in preventing them from taking to studies or to go to colleges or take examinations. I am sure that ultimately this movement will also fail as the railway strike did fail.

So far as the railway strike is concerned, I just want to mention two points. One is that in one year a 40 per cent rise has been given in emoluments to the railway workers. Nowhere else in the country has such a high rise been given and yet certain Opposition parties were able to misguide a certain section of workers. Some of them indulged in activities which were anti-social, anti-national; they indulged in acts of sabotage, they also terrorised section of workers and even molested women.

Surely it is not the case of the Opposition that this class of misguided workers should not be penalised for what they have done to the nation's property or to the country or to the women. I am sure that is not what they are pleading for. So far as the innocent workers are concerned, I am sure that the Railway Minister

and the Prime Minister would look into their cases and will be magnimous to them.

There is another point, regarding the price rise in the country. There cannot be opinions that prices have risen and that is causing great hardship to the fixed income groups and the fixed wage-earners It is true this is the result of the activities of a certain section of the business community called hoarders and blackmarketers, and Government are trying to take steps to curb their activity. For example, the scheme regarding compulsory deposits is to reduce the liquidity of money in the country. There is credit-squeeze on the non-priority sector. This will reduce inflation. Then there is the ordinance on dividends which would enable genuine business companies to reinvest in their business and expand.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): How do you deal with black-marketeers?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The basic method to check blackmarketing is to see that the people of this country must became honest That is the only way to prevent blackmarketing. The two methods for mopping up black money are the acquisition of undervalued properties and raids. Maybe demonetisation is a third method, but in that there can be two opinions.

Regarding inflation and high prices, the Finance Minister has elucidated certain proposals and the steps he has taken. A point was made by an hon. member that a high rate of taxation would prevent inflation and reduce black money. I think it is just the contrary. A high rate of taxation encourages black money and has not helped in checking prices in any country. So, it is not a weapon which can be used. That is why the Government has so far not taken recourse to this.

Statistics were thrown at us to show that the per capita income and per capita consumption of foodgrains, cloth etc., has gone down in the last 10 or 15 years. The other side of the picture has not been shown. In fact, production has gone up in the last 15 to 20 years Production of foodgrains which was 52 million tonnes in 1952 has shot up to 100 million in 1973. Similarly sugar production has doubled since 1952. It is true that the per capita consumption of these items has gone down but that is because the population explosition has outstripped production. Surely you cannot blame the Government for that because every person in the country has to help in that. Still, Government is taking all the steps which will enable it to prevent this inflationary cycle.

The movements started by the opposition parties by instigating certain sections of society like workers and students with the nefarious objects of causing failure of democracy or paralysing the economy are bound to fail in the ultimate analysis because it is always the good which succeeds and not the bad. As the Prime Minister put it, we have great faith in the wisdom, strength and determination of the people of this country and we are sure they will rise to this occasion. The opposition parties have not combined on the basis of any principle or policy It is just blind opposition to the Congress Party and Government. I am sure, under the leadership of our Prime Minister we will be able to overcome these difficulties and march ahead. I hope this no confidence motion will be thrown out lock, stock and barrel, as it has no basis, logic, rationally or substance.

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR (AHMEDABAD): Mr Chairman, Sir, listening to the three-day debate on the No Confidence Motion, I have been gathering the impression and I must give expression to it at the outs that most of the speakers from either the government side or the opposition side are not taking this motion as seriously and

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gravely as they should have, probably because no confidence motion is a phenomenon which has been repeated over a period of some years. Because I support this motion, rather I want to support this motion of No-Confidence against the Government which is brought forward in this House. I must say that although there is lack of seriousness and sincerity in this House, the country at large outside this House is having increasingly greater and greater no confidence against the Government, because the people are continuously suffering and they are being harassed more and more increasingly because of the incapacity of the government.

One rather important fringe benefit of this debate has been the fact that the hon. Prime Minister has been present almost throughout the debate on this motion in this House. I wish she were present a little longer on other days as well. I remember how her distinguished father, our respected Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru looked at the parliamentary institutions with the utmost respect, which was almost a sense of fear born out of reverence for parliamentary institutions. Therefore, he was eager to listen to the opposition point of view, to the different points of views. Because he was present in the House for a longer time, obviously, he was able to give a certain shape, a certain direction to the proceedings in this House. Therefore, I wish that the present Prime Minister and her colleagues too will show a little greater respect to the parliamentary institutions and not convert this august body into a more rubber stamp.

When I look at the various parliamentary institutions, this House for example, there are very few members present and even those who are present are not listening. If they are not listening, let them go out. But this is the seriousness they are attaching to Parliament'.

Then, Sir, look at the evasive answers given by the Ministers. When a question is asked about the foreign directors in an Indian privately-owned company in which there are Government directors as well the relevant information is not forthe coming and evasive replies are given. By this thin attendance in the House, by the Prime Minister and her colleagues not being present in the House most of the time and by giving evasive replies in Parliament, they are breaking the whole edifice of democratic set-up.

My charge is that under the present Prime Minister in this country there has been an increasing tendency of one-manship, or, rather one-womanship! Since independence we have had one-party government. We are fortunate that there is no one-party State. India is not yet a one-party State. Fortunately, there are some opposition parties. Though numerically small, they have polled more votes on this side. Although there is one-party domination, there is no one-party rule. But this one-party domination has degenerated into one-person domination, and once such an individual rule sets in, one-party rule is not very long off!

I am glad that the Prime Minister has just arrived because I wanted to speak in her presence. It is no use the Congress Benches having the satisfaction or consolation in asking the question: "where is the opposition?" You say, they are all divided. Of course, they are divided. You say, they have not got anything to propose. Of course, many of them have not got much to propose. Most of them have got only to oppose. Yet, I say, let not the Prime Minister and her party, her team, her supporters, have any illusion that because there is no alternative at the present moment, they will go on endlessly like this. After all, if there is no alternative in the present set-up, my point is that ultimately it is the people who will find an alternative to this party

in power. They cannot tolerate this one-party dominance and one-manship for a long time.

Corruption is increasing day by day; indeed, minute by minute. It is increasing by leaps and bounds. In Gujarat, it had shown a phenomenal increase and the students and the people of Gujarat revolted and the corrupt Government was thrown out. Now, in a different context, on a different canvass, in a different style, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, one of the respected leaders of pre-Independence India as well as of post-Independence India, is trying to give a certain shape and direction. I would have thought that the Prime Minister would have welcomed his honest and sincere efforts. I know, she has not said a word of abuse against the person and the work of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. But why is she letting her own party people, not excluding the Congress President, to throw all kinds of filth and abuse and wild charges on Shri Jayaprakash Narayan? This is not the way. This is what they are doing it. Everybody in her party is throwing all kinds of filth and abuses and charges against the man who may be mistaken by them but who is on the right lines as long as he is fighting against corruption.

About the railway strike, if you are going to victimise hundreds of thousands of railway workers in the name of teaching them a lesson, I tell you, you are antagonising your own brothers and sisters. After all, they are railway employees; they are part and parcel of this democratic republic. To arrest them, to arrest their family members and their leaders, not in hundreds but in thousands, under the DIR and MISA is something unheard of. Never before in free India, the Acts like DIR and MISA have been used so wrongly, massively, extensively and undemocratically as they have been used now, before and during and after the railway strike. The trouble is, once this habit grows and the authorities get a taste of doing things by ignoring courts of law and by setting aside the rule of law from their purview, I am afraid, the day will not be far off when many of us will find ourselves in jail only because we tell the truth and we fight for justice.

About the Ordinances, when we are talking about the latest Ordinances, I say, this Government has come to a stage where they just cannot live without Ordinances. Even before the First Lok Sabha, there were a number of Ordinances issued by the Government. Increasingly, the Members of Opposition have been protesting and, increasingly, various Speakers have also been protesting. With your permission, Sir, I would like to read out two short paragraphs from the Speeches and Writings of the First Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

As far back as in 1947, this is what he said at the Presiding Officers' Conference where the issue of Ordinances was referred to. I quote:

> "It was, obviously, a wrong convention for the Executive Government to promulgate Ordinances merely because of shortage of time. That power was to be exercised only when there was an emergency and the Legislature could not meet. It was not a desirable precedent to promulgate Ordinances for want of time as inconvenient legislation might also be promulgated in that manner."

Then, in a letter to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs of those times, on November 25, 1950, the said Speaker said:

> "The procedure of the promulgation of Ordinances is inherently undemocratic. Whether an Ordinance is justifiable or not, the issue of a large number of Ordinances has psychologically a bad effect. The people carry an impression

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that Government is carried on by Ordinances. The House carries a sense of being ignored and the Central Secretariat perhaps got into the habit of slackness which necessitates Ordinances and an impression is created that it is desired to commit the House to a particular legislation as the House has no alternative but to put a seal on matters that have been legislated upon by Ordinances. Such a state of things is not conducive to the development of the best parliamentary traditions."

Therefore, I would say that this Government has the habit of issuing any number of Ordinances, thereby showing lack of respect for Parliamentary institutions. We must protest against this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want to conclude by saying that black money is not merely a parallel economy but it is a dominant economy, and smuggling is going on to such an extent in various parts of the country, specially in coastal areas, that, wherever smuggling takes place, there is not only perallel economy functioning but there is also a parallel government functioning as it were; nobody touches them because right from the police constable upwards everybody is involved in that.

Finally, I would say this. Let this Government not be sleeping on various points and problems. Do not give us sermons. Give us solutions to problems. Only if you give solutions and not sermons, will you survive. Otherwise the Indian people who have already begun to show lack of confidence in you will throw you out from this House and consequently from the power, much earlier than you think you would be.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Mr. Chairman, we are almost at the tag end of the long, repetitive ritual. Session after session it has become customary for the motley crowd of this Opposition, to come forward with motions of no-confidence which normally, in other Parliamentary systems are reserved for cases of grave national emergencies or for questions of grave national consequence. But that unfortunately is not the case here. For example, this time it started almost with a drainage inspector's report, i.e.,—Jyotirmoy Bosu's speech; it went on to cover a lot of ground, more of fiction than fact, more of rubbish than any sense, more of non-sense than sense; it went on to question the integrity and ability of our Prime Minister. Then, came very amusing proposals of Cabinet reshuffle from that permanent clown of the House! Aspersions were also cast on our Presidential nominee. Long before when. Piloo Mody was probably a toddler or in some school in Bombay, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was a great leader of our national struggle. It was really a disgusting performance that somebody should have come up and said anything of that kind about him.

So, the whole motion is bereft of any content. Shyamnandan Mishra and the others lectured about the need for patriotism and integrity to our Prime Minister. I would only say that, if our Prime Minister has to carry a certificate or badge of patriotism or a badge of character or a badge of ability from these gentlemen, then I would request her to resign rather than remain in her office; for it would not be worth carrying.

I was looking, as I sat through in agonising appraisal of the speeches that were made here from the Opposition benches, for some constructive suggestions, for some understanding of the forces that are at work in our polity and economy. But there

was nothing of that kind. There was only fulsome praise for saboteurs of democracy, for leaders of emerging fascist forces. I would repeat, Mr. Mavalankar, not once but, a hundred times, even if all of you oppose me, that what Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan is doing today is nothing but sabotage of democratic framework; he has himself openly and unashamedly said.... (*Interruptions*). This is no abuse. I do not want to apologise for it.

AN HON. MEMBER: He was your *Guru*.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Yes. I would not deny that. He was my *Guru* at one time.

The whole question is this. We have to understand the complexities of our economy. It is not an easy economy. What is happening today is a very deepening economic crisis, which has led to a political crisis and it has further aggravated the economic crisis; it has also resulted in serious challenges to our democratic institutions.

17.35 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Dr. Rao said that there was no galloping inflation. I would agree with him and say, as a leading economist, he was right in pointing it out But, I have no doubt that when the inflationary process crosses 10 per cent mark, it has a tendency to develop hyper inflationary pressures in the country and consequently, a price rise at all levels is inevitable and this, I would contend, while discussing this motion, is the most crucial point before the country and before this House to deal with at this point of time. No country within the international trade mechanism other than the communist countries can ever hope to get out of this because this is a crisis of the system itself. The entire world capitalist system is undergoing this crisis in varying degrees and so, our country which is still within the ambit of the system which we are trying to reform and restructure through this house cannot escape from this inflationary push. It has also to be clearly understood that in a situation of this kind, the policy options before any Government, whether led by Mrs. Gandhi or by Atal Bihari Vajpayee or by Piloo Mody, would have to be necessarily limited and unless immediate corrective measures which we are attempting to take, which these ordinances reflect, are taken, there is no way out for this country, because inflation vitiates not merely investment decisions and industrial growth but also it basically tilts the structure of income distribution in our society against the weaker sections. That is why any government with a socialist programme or orientation has to be concerned about. This inflationary process also vitiates any prospects of achieving any healthy balance of payments position and achieving our goal of self-reliance.

So, Sir, history and social experience has also shown that once inflation crosses the tolerance level, it will also produce strains on the political institutions. So, a major offensive is called for to-day against this inflation and consequent price spiral and that is what the Government has a sought to do through these two ordinances and the ordinances, I would contend, can only be understood in the context of these things and in any political system like ours where the majority of the people are poor and unorganized, a minority of 10 or 12 per cent would naturally try—because they have a tremendous political leverage, and the institutions belong to them, whether political parties or trade unions or other associations or various other pressure groups, and naturally they, have a tendency, to pressurise the institutions like a parliamentary government to abdicate larger social goals and objectives.

But I would contend that Mrs. Gandhi's government has shown that they are not willing to be pressurised and this is the major question. Shall we

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

placate these groups or these organised sections at the expense of the majority of the people in our country and allow the democratic system and the fabric to be corroded? I would say that it is better for the Government to face the storm now rather than the deluge and disaster later and that is exactly what the Government has sought to do.

Now, the Government, not only through these ordinances, but through several other measures it has taken, has tried to control black money. Action against smugglers, tax-evaders, hoarders and professionals are being taken by this government and also for example, they have taken measures like equalisation of the price of kerosene and diesel. But I would also say that there should be an attempt to share the burden and the burden has to be shared equally. But a lot more remains to be done.

Coming back, I would also say that so far as industries are concerned, the Government will have to initiate very strong measures to see that inventories are reduced and trade credit is strictly brought within the curbs and controls. I also hope that a serious attempt is made towards reduction in the stock of the purchasing power.

I have indeed a grave doubt about the anti-inflationary package, whether the ordinances that have come up now will be enough, whether we can go ahead, whether we cannot afford to go on with more, because the basic question before us, as I said earlier, is the survival of our democratic system itself. Also along with it, the whole concept of planning and the relevance of planning to our democratic experiment has been brought into question. Now, I will say that if planning is to remain in suspension, then there will be no democracy in this country and the entire system may collapse. The question before the planners and before the Government therefore is this. It is a question of 'resource mobilisation'. You cannot solve this problem or tackle it unless the agrarian sector is touched, that is to say, the rural rich is brought within your tax ambit. The Raj Committee has made certain suggestions in this regard but I would not go into the details in this matter because of lack of time.

Now, a group of people, twenty per cent of our owner cultivators owning about 60 per cent of our cultivated land are getting all the benefits of our developmental effort during the last 15 or 20 years and they are trying to blackmail the national community by trying to withhold their stocks by trying to refuse to cooperate in the national endeavour. This is what happens. The C.S.O. has estimated that the national income originating in agriculture rose by 16,000 crores between 1963 and 1973 That is to say from Rs 8473 crores in 1963 it rose to Rs. 24,500 crores in 1973, and what has happened to the fallout of this prosperity—that is the question now. Shall we allow this class to go on outside the tax ambit?

On the contrary the land revenue collection of all the State Governments dropped from Rs 123 crores in 1963-64 to 99 crores in 1972-73. The agricultural income-tax remains stagnant around Rs 12 crores. We find that certain classes like these have not contributed to our developmental efforts. I would not call them kulaks because very often this is objected to here. But it is a question of historical experience. Our anti-inflationary efforts will only be complete when we tackle this new rural rich. You can start with electricity tariff and so on. I hope that Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Government will show the same determination which she has shown in recent months not only to arrest the movement towards drift but also arresting the forces of anti-social elements in the country. I would not take much time of the House. But I would like to say this. Very often it is said that agricultural prices have to be reviewed in the background of rising cost of production and so on. It is wholly

untrue to say that in India, agricultural prices are dependent upon cost of production. Agricultural prices in India I would say are dependent upon market conditions and the market forces while the industrial price are dependent or mostly conditioned by the cost of production. That is to as it is the market conditions which react more in the case of the agricultural commodities.

I now come to the Railway strike. Mr. Indrajit Gupta is not here. I have great affection and regard for him. He said that Mrs. Indira Gandhi was a Generalissimo of the forces opposed to this strike. Not only as leader of this country but as Prime Minister she was leading the forces of sanity against the forces trying to disrupt the country and what was wrong in this if he could play the role of Subedar-Major to George Ferandez's Generalissimo? Undoubtedly Mrs. Indira Gandhi had to play the role. Sir, it is a traggedy of this country that very often the country's leftists fail to realise the significance and cooperate in our national effort and national endevour.

At that time, they suffer from some kind of myopia. I have no hestitation in saying that this was politically motivated strike. As the Railway Minister explained. I do not want to go into details. The basic question before us is: whether this country, as I said earlier, can be allowed to be pressurised by organised minorities.

I would also say—I am not saying that there were no hardships—that undoubtedly there were hardships. I would not possibly even defend all the measures that we have taken to meet this crisis. But, the choices and options were limited by the conduct of the struggle led by Mr. George Fernandes. I would like to tell the Railway Minister that as long as the structure of the Railway Board remains and as long as there is problem of tariff, no problem of the railways can be settled in the conceivable future. What happens is this. For example there is a freight tariff on cement; there are a number of examples that I can give . Take for instance bamboo and other items which have to be heavily subsidised and which actually go into consumption direct by the higher income groups.

So Sir, in a class society, any measures that the Government seek to implement will always be opposed by certain sections of people. The future development will be at stake. It cannot be hidden behind the veneer of radical slogan. The question is: Are we prepared to accept the basic programme? The first programme can only be to fight an offensive against the inflationary spiral and high prices. Should Our democracy survive in this country? Let us ask this basic question. Democracy can only survive if the political parties in a parliamentary system of Government accept certain basic and fundamental norms. I would say that it applies more to the socalled leftist parties. If they accept certain programmes then only a national consensus can emerge. And this consensus should be around Smt. Indira Gandhi I would appeal to them to consider this and stop their politics of negativism and ploughing the virgin soil of barren slogans.

SHRI JYOTIMOY BOSU: Sir, You will kindly give five minutes to my party.

MR SPEAKER: In the case of C.P.M. there is that time already left. All other parties have exhausted their time

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have more time left for our party. So, kindly give a few minutes only. The speaker is ready.

MR. SPEAKER: As far as the other parties are concerned, they have exhausted their time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, Shri Indrajit Gupta took only 32 minutes. So, you give some time to Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.

MR. SPEAKER: This is much more than the time allotted to you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly give five minutes to my party. Can the speaker speak?

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to invite the attention of Central Government as well as the attention of the Railway Minister about the atrocities committed on the railwaymen and their families in my State of Assam. Mr.Mishra was looking for the specific instances I shall give him some. Let him note down the same. There is a colony in Nambari in Maligaon, headquarters of N.E. Railway where thirty-three women, wives and relations of railwaymen were arrested The RPF people maltreated and manhandled the womenfolk, and they were led by one Mr Mishra, Security Officer This was on 13th May, 1974 in Nambari colony, Maligaon. In Adabari Colony, Pandi,—I have toured all these places, and I have gone there and obtained first-hand information from the victims of this maltreatment—Shrimati Utpala Bhatta, wife of Pratul Kumar Bhatta was hit by lathi by the RPF and other policemen on the same day, that is, the 13th May, 1974 One Jadugopal Bhowmik, the owner of a panshop was beaten by the Assam Battalion police and he was kicked inside the police station by the additional SP In the new colony of Pandu on 19th May, 1974, Sapan Kumar Bhattacharyya, son of Nanigopal Bhattacharyya, and Mohan Lal Nandi, son of Sudhir Chandra Nandi and Surjit Deb of the Rest Camp were assaulted inside the Jhalukbari police station near Gauhati by lathi and they were beaten with boots by the additional SP, Deka.

I do not want to increase the number of instances of such torture and maltreatment. But I would only mention that in the BBC colony, Pandu, the triangular colony, Pandu, the Rest Camp, Pandu, the old colony, Bongaigaon the new colony, Bongaigaon, the loco colony, Bongaigaon and all these places, the RPF, the BSF and the Assam battalion police manhandled and maltreated the wives and families of railwaymen between the 8th and 27th May, 1974. If you want more instances, I can give lots of them. For the information of the Railway Minister and the Central Government, if they want more instances, I can give any number of them. Here are those instances with me.

During the last AICC session, which was held only two or three days back, Shrimati Indira Gandhi was talking about increasing production, curbing of corruption, and ensuring fair and equal distribution, and she also said that the new ordinances were not directed against the working class and there was no intention on the part of the Central Government to freeze the wages of the workers and the employees.

Our great Defence Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, was also talking about keeping the production channels flowing. I would only say this much that in today's conditions we should consider which are the forces responsible for increasing corruption, for lack of production, and for driving our country into ruin and chaos. This has to be considered by the House and by the larger mass of people all over the country. In such circumstances, I would only say to the Prime Minister, to the Government to the whole House that unless the big monopoly houses are curbed, unless their profits are frozen, unless the rural rich, the kulaks, the landowners and landlords are curbed, unless the peasants and the kisans get lands so that they can till and cultivate and take the produce in their own homes, no talk of curbing corruption no talk of increasing production will succeed.

So naturally the responsibility lies squarely on the shoulders of this Government. Under the circumstances, I would say this much that in today's conditions the Central Government, the Government led by Shrimati Indira Candhi, is totally responsibles for all this chaos, for all this ruination, for all these semi-fascist tendencies all over the country.

They have been talking big. They were talking in Bangalore and they were talking in Delhi. Now they just castigate the Opposition for repeating this kind of adjournment motions and no-confidence motions *ad nauseum*. I say it does not lie in the mouth of the ruling party to do so because they are led by the blackmarketeers, hoarders and other reactionary forces all over the country.

I would also direct the attention of the Prime Minister and the whole House to this that in today's conditions the forces increasing corruption thrive because people who are at the top are not being curbed, people who are looting the country's resources, people who have taken the country to economic ruination are not being curbed. On the other hand, the working class, the employees, the poor peasantry, the land-hungry and the landless masses, are subjected to these ordinances, to these preseures of wage freeze, controls and so on. Prices cannot be curbed by freezing the wages of workers and employees. Prices can be curbed if the monopolies and big houses are curbed.

I would say that the policies which are being followed by the Central Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi are a total failure. They are policies along the capitalist path. Unless government policies are totally changed, there is no future for our country.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: I can give three or four minutes at the most.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Prime Minister can wait for ten minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister's reply is already fixed for 6 O'clock.

18 00 hrs.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Sir, I had listened with great intereat to the competition going on in the floor of the House, from this side some people indulging vituperative attacks and from that side some people singing hosannas, whenever the Prime Minister's name was mentioned. I do not want to take part in that competition. In the few minutes at my disposal, I want to deal with some important points.

Firstly, take the question of the railway strike. The fiction that Shri L. N. Mishra has been indulging in over since may 1974, still continues and it beheves me as the working President of the Indian Railway Workers' Federation and a member of the NCCRS to refute that fiction. He recited all kinds of fairy tales about women who were bullied. But he has forgotten how the wives of the striking railway workers were harassed not only by his henchmen and the henchmen of the Railway Board but by the henchmen of such self-appointed leaders like Mr. A. P. Sharma, C. M. Stephen etc. They should hang their heads in shame because it is their henchmen who at the divisional and local levels accompanied the police to the houses of the railway workers, pointed out wives of railwaymen's leaders and dragged them out, searched them, took them to the lock-up and beat them up And, when the wives asked them why they behaved like this, they had the temerity to misuse the name of the Prime Minister far their nefarious game and said, "It is the Lady above who sent these instructions'." So, they are the people who have to be ashamed of themselves instead of

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.]

coming here and indulging by hypocritical praise of the Prime Minister.

The Railway Minister, sitting in his usual Buddha-like fashion, "seeing no evil and hearing no evil" two days ago in reply to Question No. 288 stated that the number of people still under detention was 687. Four Questions later, the answer to the same question as to how many people are under detention is, "The figures are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House." On the same day, two different answers are given to the same question' And, he expects us to swallow the fiction that the minions of the Railway Board are feeding him with every minute : We reject that fiction.

Coming to the ordinances, yesterday we saw the Finance Minister making a halting speech trying to defend them. And today the Defence Minister could not defend these ordinances. We have been hearing so much about the emergency, war, etc., but what about the war being declared on 18 crores of workers in the country by the wage freeze you are imposing today? The Finance Minister does not have the courage to take action against those tycoons who are making hay while prices have been going up. He talked about inflation and the measures taken to check tax evasion. The report says in the preceding year 30 cases were instituted, only two people were convicted and that also till the rising of the court! The railway workrs, who were being declared strikers, the railway workers who were forced to go on strike because the Government broke the negotiations and sabotaged them, are given summary trial and summary conviction and six months in jail. But those who evade taxes and create inflation and price rise are given imprisonment only till the rising of the court, and that also only in two cases, whereas the number of victimised railway workers runs into lakhs. That is why we here on this side of the House belonging to my party support his no confidence motion against the Government. We demand reinstatement of all victimised railway workers. We demand that the Government should withdraw the Ordinances. This habit of doing everything through Ordinames should go. Then, the should take measures against blackmarketeers and hoarders.

MR. SPEAKER: She should conculde now.

SHRIMATI PARATHI KRISHNAN: Shri Unnikrishnan and others asked what are the concrete suggestions we are giving. So, I want to mention some concrete proposals. We demand demonetisation and mopping up unaccounted money that has been playing havoc with the economy of the country and the implementation of the recommendations of the Raj Committee. We demand that the hoarders and profiteers should be handcuffed and paraded through the streets and imprisoned—500 of them at least instead of hand-cuffing and parading and unprisoning the poor railway workers. Then there should be a public distribution system for foodgrains.

MR. SPEAKER: She should conclude now.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Perhaps, they do not want to hear our concrete proposals. They want to hear only the Prime Minister. They are welcome to do that.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, many members have called this a ritual performance and, as my colleague said earlier, it has indeed become a regular....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Feature.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Yes, feature. Thank you, Mr. Mody. We have come to expect a no-confidence motion in every session of the House. I am not, as one hon. Member of the opposition has claimed, allergic to such a motion; none of us is in fact, I welcome them. It is one of the few occasions I get to speak in the House. It gives us an opportunity of telling the House what determined efforts we are making to face the present situation. But, listening to many of the speeches of the members opposite, it did not seem to me that they were taking their own motion very seriously. We do take it seriously. We welcome this opportunity. But I would also say that I was a little surprised that this motion should come up when it did. Only the day before we had a very friendly meeting with the leaders of the opposition.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That continues

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Thank you. For the first time after a long time it was not acrimonious and in that meeting we discussed what subjects should be further discussed, and also whether they were all willing to try to find some areas in which we could cooperate. The very next day, after this friendly beginning, it came as a surprise to me when I heard that there was a No-Confidence motion.

How little faith you have in this No-Confidence motion was displayed by a chivalrous friend opposite when, far from trying to remove us, he wanted to help us to remain by his good advice.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What I implied was that this Government should go and a new Government be reconstituted. This is what the No-Confidence motion is about.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That means, you have faith in the Prime Minister and she is to re-constitute the Cabinet.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have reconstituted the Cabinet!

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Apart from all this joking, the situation is indeed serious. At no time have we said that it is not serious. At no time have we tried to absolve ourselves from all responsibility. It is obvious that the government of the day is responsible for whatever happens. But Opposition Members are in the habit of taking out any one statement out of the speeches that my colleagues or I make and then projecting it as if that was the only point made at that particular meeting. Usually, in speeches, we mention many aspects. If I said that inflation was a global phenomenon—it is a global phenomenon—but I did not say it was entirely due to that. In fact, I explained the differences also. I am only giving this as an instance.

Twenty years ago in the United States, a particular Senator created a situation when everyone was suspected, and even honest and upright people of all sections were persecuted in the name of supposed loyalty to the country. At that time, this shadow fell on us also. At one time, there were loud voices of criticism from people who saw communism lurking not only in the communist party but also in our party.

Today, everything is made to look corrupt. Everyone is painted in black colours in the hope that at least a few people will believe some of these false charges.

Several of the speeches made by Honourable Members of the opposition have been full of insinuations and fabrications. Again many matters have been raised not for the first time but which have come up during Question Hour, during Half-an-Hour discussions and on other occasions, and full replies have been given.

I have enough faith in the goodsense of our people. I know that they will not be misled. I do not

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have to defend myself. I think, the people of the country will defend me if they so choose and, if they do not so choose, I shall still abide by their verdict. We believe in democracy and we always accept the people's verdict. It is very strange to say that if some of us win the elections, we do it only through black money but if somebody on the other side wins it, then the people have really, and truly, elected him! (*Interruptions*) Please do not go into all those things. We can also take many names if we wish to do so. But I do not want to make any allegations, nor do I want to go into all those matters as to who was associated with whom, who collected money and such other matters. This Government, this Party and I shall always abide by the people's verdict. We shall be judged by how we serve the people, what we do to lighten their burden of ancient wrongs, injustices and inequalities, to what extent we are able to help them to defend their freedoms and how far we can harness their inner strength towards a more meaningful life. I think, these are the matters on which the country will judge us, and if they want to throw us out, we shall take it in that spirit and we shall not behave like all the present opposition parties alleging that somegody came in through false methods and so on.

I would only ask the hon. members of the Opposition not to underrate the strength of our people, because in spite of all the present hardships—we are not minimising the hardships by any means—the nation is far stronger then it has ever been; it is certainly far stronger than what it was in 1947. In fact, it is this strength and this self-confidence which has enabled us to meet the political burdens of 1971 or the economic burdens of today.

Much has been said about the railway strike. I do not want to go into details because we had a motion on it on the last day of the last Session and this time also several people on our side have spoken about it; the Railway Minister has spoken; and most of the points made on the other side were made on the previous occasion also.

AN HON. MEMBER: Victimisation came afterwards.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: At that time also you spoke about it. Now you say that it came afterwards. But at that time you said that it was taking place. On any such occasions, there are cases of excesses. I cannot say to what extent this has happened in this particular case. But knowing the situation, I know that somehow some excesses do take place in spite of our best intentions. However, nobody has ever been told to victimise or harass any person, but certainly....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) आप का नाम ले ले कर गेमा कर रहे है।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी . आप ने शुरू किया है कि हर चीज मे मेरा नाम आ जाय. लोकी का दाम बढना है तो प्रधान मत्री से जा कर पूछो कोई भी चीज होती है तो प्रधान मत्री से जा कर पूछो . . .

श्री पीलू मोदी · आप का नाम नहीं लेगे तो आप नाराज हो जायेगी।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : मै तो नाराज होती ही नही। I have overgrown that stage long long ago.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Not being angry is more dangerous.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: This is very peculiar. You are not satisfied with anything. Being angry is bad and not being angry is worse.

So far as I know, considering the very large numbers of people involved, considering the gravity of the

situation, one can say that there was hardly any victimisation. We are treating—and I would like to assure the hon. members that we shall continue to treat—with sympathy those amongst the railwaymen who were misguided into going on the strike. And it is only the intention of those politicians who forced the strike which we consider to be frankly partisan and political. They did the worst they could do. (*Interruptions*) I know that a large number of railwaymen did go on strike. Nobody says that they did not. But I also know that a much larger number did not go on strike and they managed, in spite of tremendous odds, to keep the trains runnings.

Fortunately, supplies to key industrial installations and feed movements were maintained.. (*Interruptions*). The country is ware of the great harm that was inflicted upon the national economy. It it is not easy to absorb the damage of roundabout Rs. 600 crores.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rs. 1000 crores.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I think before you came here, I have already said that I do not shirk any responsibility. I am willing to take the responsibility for what we have done, if you want, even for what we have not done and even for what you have done; but let us not waste time in arguing about it.

One hon. Member referred—I think he used the word 'delight'—that we were delighted or that we were crowing over the victory. I should like to sincerely assure him that this is a rather strange word to use. None of us could view the problem in that light. We were not delighted at crushing the strike. We were not crowing over, nor did we regard it as a victory.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Sweets were distributed.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We were greatly saddened and distressed over the whole situation and at the hardship of the railwaymen and their families, the inconveniences to which the common man and the poorer sections of the people were put, and the grave consequences to the nation's economy and strength. There was no question of delight, but, as I said, the situation was so serious that it was a relief that the strike was over and this relief was shared by the vast majority of the Indian people.

One of the other misconceptions created by the other side is the constant use of the word 'wage-freeze'. My colleague, the Finance Minister, and, I think, the Defence Minister also as well as various members from this side have already clarified the point. But if I also do not state my viewpoint, then you will accuse me—'You did not say'. Therefore, some of it I have to repeat.

What the Government proposes is not a wage-freeze, as hon. Members have alleged. A wage-freeze would mean a ban on negotiations or on revision of wages. This is not what we have done. What we have done is not to impose any embargo on negotiations for wage revision either in the public or in the private sector. What we have done to enforce through these ordinances is that if as a result of wage revision, the workers become entitled to some increase in the emoluments, such increase should be deposited in a special account carrying a special rate of interest.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Then, how will they eat?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The ordinance only asks the labour to save the increase in their emoluments for a certain limited period so as to give some respite to bring the inflationary situation under control. The amount saved by the workers is theirs and it

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will not be used by the Government, even temporarily, either for its current expenditure or for industries.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But the prices will go up.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Our workers have been actuated by patriotic motives. In the past they have loaned money to the Government under various schemes. There is the Small Savings Scheme. There is the pay-roll savings scheme, cumulative deposits scheme etc, to meet the emergencies posed by war or by influx of refugees and so on.

The present inflationary situation poses, as my friend opposite, Dr. Rao, said, a grave threat to our social and political systems as the invasion we have faced.

SHRI PILOO MODY: When does he become 'opposite'?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: He is just siting opposite to me at this moment.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am sorry, it is not a parliamentary expression to say 'opposite'.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I shall correct myself—my friend on our side.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. Rao, I pushed you back into your Party!

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Mr. Piloo Mody is generous to us to-day.

We all know, and everybody here has commented on the fact, that inflation is the worst enemy of social justice. So, any step we take to curb inflation can be considered egalitarian.

The ordinance provides for the payment of dearness allowance into a special account, that is, only half the additional dearness allowance falling due for payment. The idea of compensating labour for the increase in the cost of living through the periodical adjustment of the dearness allowance was evolved during the second world war. Has this system really provided an effective safeguard? This is the question which arises. Labour representatives and others are aware that an increase in dearness allowance is often only an invitation to traders to push up their prices. It is a spiral or vicious circle. As soon as dearness allowance is given, prices rise and more dearness allowance is demanded.

Many factors contribute to the rise in prices and all these have to be tackled together. You cannot look at only one side of the problem. A pertinent point made by Dr. Rao was that in recent months, an inflationary psychology has been building up. Traders and hoarders profit in such an atmosphere. People expect prices to rise continually and since income can only rise partially, they can never catch up with this rise in prices. So, this psychology has to be effectively countered. Slowing down the process of the continuous injection of money into the economy is one of the important steps by which we can hope to defeat the expectations of traders and hoarders. This steep reduction in the expansion of money supply has been accompanied and is going to be followed further by other energetic measures such as curtailing unnecessary Government expenditure and by augumenting production in strategic sectors of our economy.

The House will perhaps remember that this is not the first time that either a part or the whole of the dearness allowance has been impounded in the form of contributions, of provident fund or otherwise. Many State Governments, in fact, eight, from different regions of the country, have also done likewise for several years. The Government of India also took similar steps in 1967-68 when we were just recovering from an unprecedented drought.

So, all that we have now done is to extend the scheme so as to cover employees of the private sector, in the interest of parity of treatment. This is the only new thing that has come about. The amounts paid into a special account may be retained for a slightly longer period than in the case of the scheme enforced in the past, but, at the same time, if the period of retention is longer, the rate of interest is also appreciably higher.

I should like to appeal to workers to try to understand that an increase in money wages will not help them unless an effective anti-inflationary campaign is launched and is successful.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about action?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Action is implied in the word 'successful'.

We cannot be successful unless we take action.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): The workers do not want a single pie as dearness allowance, provided you can give them essential commodities at fixed prices. Why don't you do that?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We are trying to do that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Give commodities at fixed prices.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We are trying to do that. I have just been trying to explain that the dearness allowance contributes also to rising prices. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPAEKER: Will you kindly sit down? Let her finish her speech.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: An increase in wages to workers will not help them. As regards welfare of the workers, a very large number of them are unorganised labour. Their welfare depends on our success in bringing the prices under control. I have no doubt about that. We have brought forward all these measures in order to try to deal with this situation. (*Interruptions*). There can be growth in the economy if the extreme measures we have taken succeed. At the same time, I am sure, hon. Members are aware that every sanctioning or giving of Dearness Allowance has an immediate effect on the finances of State Governments and their capacity to continue their programmes, whether of development or of helping the weaker sections. Many essential programmes are affected, because more and more money goes into administrative costs.

SHRI INDIRAJIT GUPTA: Why don't you freeze the price?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We cannot do that through an Ordinance. We can only take certain steps. We are trying to arrest the inflation as a first step. Only then, can we think of checking the price rise. (*Interruptions*).

Members of the Opposition want to have the cake and eat it too. Everyone wants opposite things to happen simultaneously. They want Government to curb the money supply and at the same time criticize Government when it takes concrete steps to do so. I fully realise that logical consistency is not the strong point of the Opposition, especially when each party has its own theory of politics and economics and its own point of view.

Now, some members of the Opposition, particularly, those claiming to be radical, have often pointed out that it is no use trying to control Government's budgetary deficit alone. Bank credit to the commercial sector should also be brought under strict surveillance. The rise in the bank rate and corresponding adjustments in rates of interest charged by the banks on loans to different categories of horrowers will slow down the pace

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of expansion of credits to the commercial sector. The rise in interest rates will discourage the build-up of inventories. At the same time, the rise in deposit rates will benefit savers and enable the banks to mobilize savings both in urban and in rural areas. You have probably heard that the Reserve Bank is arrenging a strict scrutiny of the top accounts of all the banks. This scrutiny will strangthen our attempts to control the use of bank money for building inventories or for other purposes which are of a lower priority. (*Interruptions*). The private sector has to be subjected to the same degree of fiscal discipline which the people rightly expect the Government to observe in the present difficult situation.

We have to enforce discipline not merely in the use of financial resources but also in the use of other scarce materials such as steel and cement. These proposals are being worked out in some detail. All these measures relating to wages, dearness allowance, dividends and compulsory savings for the higher income groups, control of credit to the private sector and discipline in the use of the scarce materials should be viewed together.

At the same time, I agree with all the Members who have raised the point—many of them have—that we have to take care of the necessary supplies; in particular, we have to augment supply of articles of mass consumption, of what the economists call wage goods, that is, foodgrains, common cloth and coarse and medium varieties,, edible oil and so on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 37 per cent rise in the case of common cloth.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Equally important at this moment, in fact, of the utmost importance, is agricultural production. That holds the key to the success of our efforts at controlling prices.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What about increase in fertiliser prices?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Fertiliser is in a class by itself, and I do not think that it can be mixed up with other items. It is essential for our farmers and we are doing everything possible not only to increase its production in India but to get whatever is available from outside and simultaneously to maximise the utilisation of compost and organic fertiliser.

SHRI B. N. REDDY (Nangalgudo): We go back to Ramrajya.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is not a going-back These are two different situations. One type of simple life is where you have not known anything like science or sophistication, and the other is that having the knowledge and the experience you go to a simple life, using what you have learnt in the meantime. That is the type of simplicity that we want So, it is not going back to the old.

SHRI SHYMANANDAN MISHRA: All these years she did not pay any attention to that.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That was philosophy and not economics.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is not in the year of grace 1947....

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: What is not in the year of grace? (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : हम लोग जब बोलते है तो वह लोग भी तो शोर मचाते हैं, तब प्रधान मंत्री उन को क्यो नही रोकती है ?

श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी प्रधान मंत्री हमेशा अपने लोगों से चुप होने को कहती हैं। लेकिन आप लोग इतना गुल मचाते है कि वह मेरी आवाज नही सुन सकते ।

I was just talking about agricultural production. Hon. Members are aware that I have been ging round with my colleagues and with other experts and officials to various States. We have asked the Chief Ministers to immediately personally direct, guide and supervise agricultural production programmes in their States. We have found....

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): What about land reforms?....

MR. SPEAKER: Order. I am not going to allow him. He is getting up without my permission.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What did the Prime Minister do in the conferences which she had? She added only culture to agriculture?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Perhaps, he can go and ask the other people who attended the conference I have found great enthusiasm amongst our young and other older workers also at district and other levels in the States, and I have found that this exhange of views has been extremely useful to the Centre as well as to the States. There has unfortunately not been adequate coordination between the experience of one State and the experience of another. This is going to be very useful.

In the whole world, whether it is in agriculture or in other subjects, our knowledge is increasing all the time and there has to be proper application of it.

Recently I also met some of the heads of our agricultural colleges. We have to give the greatest priority to our extension work. Their extension workers are doing extremely good work, but this has to be strengthened and expanded.

A great deal has been said about black money. My colleague, the Finance Minister, has explained the steps that are being taken. Some important aspects of the problem are often ignored.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why was the Interim Report of the Wanchoo Committee suppressed?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: In a sense, black money is a creature of shortages. So one of the effective means of dealing with the problem is to remove the vested interests in shortages and to increase production. Some of the steps taken to increase production such as higher procurement prices for foodgrains themselves tend to effect a rise in prices. It is also true that some of the controls to check prices have bred corruption. We simply cannot say that all controls can be removed. If they could be removed without increasing the growth of economic monopoly, then we could do so. We have to see how to minimise malpractices and see that nobody takes advantage of the situation.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Except the monopolists.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We have acknowledged that some monopoly houses or all monopoly houses have taken advantage of the situation and this is one of the problems which we have to face. Certainly they have to be dealt with very strongly.

So this is the paradox of the situation underlying the complexity of the problem we face. It is easy for the Opposition to speak different things at different times and in different voices. They demand higher procurement price for one section and lower prices for another section, continuance of subsidy for one section and so on and so forth. But it is just not possible to have all these things simultaneously. In the circumstances in which we find ourselves today, larger production of essential goods and an efficient public distribution system should be the most essential components of our programme against black money.

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Of course, this must be supplemented by the firmest action against hoarders and tax evaders.

Something must also be said about smuggling. This is also an evil. It must be combated with all our strength. On an earlier occasion, I spoke about it somewhere. The Defence Minister has also spoken about it though not here. One Hon. Member quoted his speech misinterpreting it that Government wanted to put all the responsibility on the people. That is not the point at all. The point is that in these matters unless we have the co-operation of the people, we cannot tacle it. This is not a matter which the army can deal with; it is not a matter which the police can deal with. It is a matter where the neighbours of those who indulge in anti-social acts are the first people who can help to solve this. This I think, is, what the Defence Minister said.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why don't you join Madhu Mehta?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have been talking about this subject long ago. But Shri Madhu Mehta has added his voice to this and I welcome it. He is taking interest in this anti-smuggling campaign. As a part of this campaign, he has also suggested that at least everybody should boycott all smuggled goods. That is the least that everybody can do. I would like very strongly to commend that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about boycotting of smugglers who are in respectable positions?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have also said—this was said by the Defence Minister too—that there should be a social boycott of all those people whether they are smugglers, tax evaders, hoarders or black marketeers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please announce a list of them.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Where will these people go for dinner tonight?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: They will accept an invitation from you, Shri Piloo Mody. Shri Mishra has said—if he does not mind my taking the House into confidence—this is very hard to come by!

A group of ministers is trying to recast our textile policy because it is true that although the textile producers and millowners have made very large profits, they have not abided by our rules for producing larger quantities of the type of cloth that is needed by the people. So, we are going to impose definite obligations on the textile mills to produce common cloth of coarse and medium varieties. This policy will be vigorously imposed, and all those who come in the way of effective implementation of this policy will be dealt with ruthlessly. The textile industry, which is our most important industry, has to accept certain social obligations. If it defaults in the fulfilment of these obligations, the full force of Government will be brought to bear on the defaulting mills.

Several members have talked about transport and power bottlenecks. These are really of grave concern to us all and we are trying to remove the difficulties which have come in the way. Last year there was a big shortfall in production, but this year, there has been significant improvement in the movement of vital raw materials like coal. Even during the railway strike, this improvement was evident. We are grateful to the railway workers for this.

With regard to power also, I have been in close touch with the Chief Ministers and we are all looking into the problems of generation as well as distribution of power. There are some signs of significant improvement.

I should like to tell the House that adequate imports of foodgrains to

supplement domestic availability have been arranged. I do not think it would help to give figures here, because we know that our food statistics have been distorted by traders at home and for manipulation in foreign markets. This had an immediate effect on the prices. So, the import of foodgrains should enable us to maintain the public distribution system at a satisfactory level. At the same time, vigorous action will be taken against hoarders and profiteers. But again this is a matter in which public cooperation and cooperation of all parties is very much needed. I know there have been cases where the district authorities have not taken kindly to such help, but wherever such instances have been brought to our notice, we have looked into them and I think the situation in this regard has improved, and the Government's performance has improved. I am sorry to hear that in Bihar there are some students involved in the agitation who have tried to prevent anti-hoarding activities.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Completely wrong.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: These are the reports which we have received.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I want to bring to the notice of the Prime Minister one circular which shows how unfair means have been permitted by the University in the examination halls. That is how you are conducting the examinations.

नकल करने के वह सर्कुलर है। इसको आप देखिए।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Just now we are talking about foodgrains and suddenly you jump to examination. I am informing them about one or two incidents which came to our notice. So far as my knowledge goes, this information has appeared in the press, but it has not been denied.

I should like to go back to what I was saying, namely, we have to fight the mence of inflation with united will and determination. We seek the cooperation of all sections of society, of our workers in factories, on the land and in farms, even of the businessman and industrialists—because, we want to say to them this is not the time to take advantage of the difficulties of the people—and the civil servants at all levels in implementing our anti-inflationary programme. I appeal to the opposition also to help and not hinder these attempts of ours.

I have been twitted by some opposition leader for referring to inflation in other countries. I should like to say that I have never over-simplified our inflation by saying that it is wholly due to what happens outside. But no one can deny that parts of our economy are directly affected by the rise in prices of vital imports. There is a steep rise in the prices of petroleum products and of fertilizers and we have to pay more for our imports, wherever they come from. This is an economic reality. Foreign exchange resources which could have been used to import other essential goods in short supply have been absorbed by the mounting will on imports of oil and one or two other commodities.

So, to the opposition I would only say: do criticise us to your heart's content, as often as you like, with all the vehemence and oratory at your command.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But you will go your own way.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We will go the way which we consider right. If you are able to convince us on some points, we shall not stand on prestige; we shall accept your suggestion. We rarely get any alternative formulations. There has been advice as to how to change the government, when to change it and so on.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Even on a matter like that you are late by one day.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We certainly do not object, as I think one hon. Member alleged, to one or more opposition parties. But what saddens us is that the opposition is obsessed by only one thing, and that is the Congress Party, what is the Congress Party doing, what is it saying in its party forms, what is being said in Central Hall. They are far more occupied with these matters than by the basic problems of the country. This is what pains us.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Your party issued a circular even about your members hobnobbing with members of the opposition.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: If you were not so obssessed with us you would not bother about our circulars to our own members. Since you have given so much advice, may I give you advice on how to strengthen the opposition?

If you get rid of this obsession with the Congress party and deal with your own problems, deal with the problems of the country, you will find that you will gather more strength. We shall not be able to erode that strength.

We have also been accused of doing everything for votes Simultaneously, the same people tell us that our Ordinances are very unpopular How can both the statements be true? It is not that we disregard the people's verdict. As I have already said, we will always regard the people's verdict We have the greatest respect and faith in the people. But we do take steps which we consider necessary even though they may annoy one section or another or are misunderstood by one section or another I have said this publicly. Every political party would like to remain in power. But I can assure hon. Members opposite that I personally have no desire that I should remain permanently in power or even that the Congress party should remain permanently in power.

What I should like to say is is that while we would certainly like to have the people's support it is more important for us to do the right thing today even if by doing so, we create a better atmosphere for the Opposition to win in the future.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Solicitous.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Not solicitous. What I am saying is that we are concerned for the future of the country, even though it may make us do something which may be misunderstood by certain people today and it may even turn them against us Even then, we have to do what will strengthen the foundation of this country and what we consider to be for the people's welfare and for a better future.

One thing more. Let the opposition parties not make out that the Indian people are a race of mean men and women. This is not a selfish nation, this is not a corrupt nation This is a nation which has seen visions of greatness, greatness not of conventional armed might or economic arrogance, but a greatness measured in terms of human worth. What can we ever achieve if we erode the people's pride in their own country, pride in themselves, pride in their capacity to do things There are people who run down themselves. But the future is not going to be built by them. So, I would only request the hon. Members opposite not to weaken the people's will to face this challenge.

As I have said earlier, the people have shown determination; they have shown tremendous forbearance, the capacity to face hardships, the capacity to face danger. And today we face all these things. There is a

tremendous challenge to us on the economic front and on many other fronts. We can face them only if the people are convinced that they are able to face them. Saying all the time that nothing has happened, that the nation is going down-hill which, of course, is not a fact at all and in spite of the many hardships and difficulties, it is not going down-hill, it is not in a state of ruin or chaos... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I challenge. Can you give me even a single instance?

19.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am not entering into any confrontation with you. I am not going to be provoked by anything that you say. It is not a question of using particular words. It is the day-in and day-out sayings which weaken the people's will in their own ability This has been told to me by young scientists, this has been said by engineers, this has been said by farmers; almost every section says day-in and day-out the country is being debigrated. If this country is going down-hill, let some of us, those who can afford it at least, leave it and go to other countries. This is the type of atmosphere that has been built. So I would only urge on this House to demonstrate our will and our determination to face this challenge with courage, determination and humour by rejecting this motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have a very difficult task because I have to answer the contentions of not less than four Ministers and so many hon. friends on the opposite. I would, to start with, much rather like to deal with what my hon. friend, Mr. Yeshwantrao Chavan, has said because there is substance in what he has said in the matter of holding a dialogue on the floor of the House. I must say with deep regret that I have found the Prime Minister's speech nothing but hollow-sounding.

I was indeed surprised to see that Mr. Chavan was very much on the defensive although he had no defence to put forward. I will take up the points one by one. He talked about dividend restriction. How much worth is it? Rs. 50 crores. Is it not an eye-wash to defend the partial wage freeze Ordinance worth nine times the money, i.e., Rs. 450 crores involving 18 million employees—private sector 6.1 millions and public sector 11.9 millions?

Are you aware of the distinction between impounding of purchasing power and reduction in money supply? I really do not think that you had applied your mind to that. Money supply depends on its velocity. The relation between expansion of money supply and additional wage payment is indeed very little. Examples are there; in 1969-70 and 1972-73 there was hardly any rise in the dearness allowance, in a particular industry the dearness allowance increased by less than five per cent whereas the money supply increased between 1970 and 1971 by 11 8 per cent and between 1972 and 1973 by 15 7 per cent. And in your regime, the erosion to the workers' earnings has been monumental. That is what has upset all us. There is enormous erosion in working class wages and earnings; it is without a parallel in the history. The higher retained earnings on account of the dividend curb will, on the whole, accrue to the large companies and the money will go ultimately to the non-priority sector and the core sector will thus be deprived of the capital structure.

I said yesterday that your claims are hollow. You claimed a saving of Rs. 371.51 crores for the year 1973-74. What is the pattern of the cut?

Agriculture . .	Rs. 13·84 crores.
Assistance to State Plans	Rs. 93·9 crores.
Advance action for Fifth Plan . .	Rs. 34 crores.

[SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU]

Where is the Planning Minister? He has gone home? Then,

Education . .	Rs. 11·76 crores.
Irrigation & Power .	Rs. 23·98 crores.
Steel . . .	Rs. 31·72 crores.

Shri Malaviyaji is here. This is the information given in reply to a question.

Now, let us go to the increase to the sectors which you consider to be very priority sectors.

Central Police (1972-73)	Rs. 130·91 crores.
(1974-75 Budget Estimates)	Rs. 169·39 crores.

So, your priority sector has accepted a cut?

Administrative Services (1972-73)
Rs. 233·66 crores.

(1974-75 Budget Estimates)
Rs. 389·09 crores.

So, a rise of 60 per cent for administrative expenses. Very productive sector! You are fighting inflation in this way? Then:

Defence (Post Bangladesh war) 1972-73..Rs. 1652 22 crores.

Only outward—I am not talking about the built-in.

1974-75 (Budget Estimates ... Rs. 1915 crores.

Now, let us go to the very vital Department of this Government headed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi—the Intelligence Bureau.

Intelligence Bureau

1969-70 . .	Rs 4,49,31,000
1974-75 (B.E.) .	Rs. 8,87,52,000

A rise of 100 per cent only. Only two-fold increase.

Discretionary Fund—a very very important priority sector—no audit, no voucher and no budget:

Discretionary Fund:
1969-70 . Rs. 3,72,27,000.

In the past it was only in the External Affairs. Sardarji is sitting there. From Rs. 3 crores it has jumped to Rs. 13 crores. It is a four-fold rise. Madam Gandhi, will you kindly hear us? A rise of 400 per cent—in course of what length of time and for what purpose and what is the economy you are talking about?

It is a very small and indeed a very small instance and this is all in reply to a question—unstarred question No. 1631—given by Shri Om Mehta:

CPWD Works:

Maintenance expenditure of Prime Minister's bungalow:

	Rs.
1972 August . . .	16,246
1973 August. . .	17.253

A rise of how much? You can calculate. Then, September a little less and again,

	Rs.
1972 October .	15,278
1973 October . .	12.392
1973 November. . .	14.590

I cannot understand for a bungalow how can the maintenance cost for CPWD be Rs. 15,000 odd This is the economy you understand I am asking.

Previously, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, used to take a cabin in an aircraft—I am told. But these days they have jets, let alone the ordinary aircraft. Now, the Prime Minister travels in a chartered aircraft—a jet aircraft. I am told a bill came the other day for Rs. 65 lakhs. Then,

Orissa trips—Congress party. Purpose—Winning the elections—a few few trips ... Rs. 18 lakhs.

These are all open facts. Cost of each meeting—you calculate.

I do not want to go far. Maintenance of other Ministers' bungalows—for 8 years (1971—73)—Rs. 36 lakhs.

Then, every Minister's security costs what? Prime Minister's security—that blue book I quoted closely and I do not want to do it now. In 1967 it was Rs. 3,14,822 and 1973—Rs. 9,17,993. A very productive sector! You want a plastic emulsion painting in your room But that costs money.

Your subservience and complete dependence on money-bags and black money can be proved by one simple documentary evidence that I have produced on the floor of the House That is the suppression of the interim report of the Wanchoo Committee. Who is Mr. Wanchoo? Mr Wanchoo is a retired Chief Justice of this country, a Commission appointed by you, and who had made a specific recommendation for an immediate demonetisation at that time in November 1970 when the black money to the tune of Rs. 7000 crores but you not only did not publish it but you suppressed and destroyed the report That shows that you are wedded to black money; your very existence depends upon black money Neither do you want to restrict profits nor the remittances And your Tariff Commission is a *nam-ke-waste:* agents of capitalists And what about the Sugar Commission report? Why is it that you are sitting over it? Why are you aiding the monopolists over there? There is no point in saying that all this is due to increased cost. I have been crying hoarse over the years to tell you that producer is trying to increase the production cost and trying to deflate the sales revenue. So if you have the intention you have to take quick action and not go beating about the bush. You can do it, but you do not want to do it.

The other day a senior police officer of Uttar Pradesh has said that the industrialists in Uttar Pradesh do not show more than forty per cent of their actual production in their books of accounts. Tell me what you can do by looking at the income-tax return when you cannot physically verify as to what he is producing and what he is worth and what is the profit. You will have no answer whatsoever to tackle this problem.

You are unwilling to accept the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee that the Comptroller and Auditor General of India should check the foreign exchange transactions. For four years you are sitting over it. You do not agree because this cash assistance scheme and import replenishment is the biggest racket that I have ever seen sitting in the Public Accounts Committee. You do not want that. Why is it that you do not want to agree to the PAC report? You do not want it because you do not want to interfere with vested interests. That shows the class character of yourself

Then I come to arrears of taxes. The Finance Minister is not bothered about this Is it not true that the arrears of tax amounts to Rs. 900 crores? Is it not a fact that 600 large companies own you Rs 10 lakhs? There are big foreign companies, and also Indian companies; they are Centuries, Birlas, Modi Private Limited, Modi of flour-mill scandal, Modi caught in Palam You cannot touch such persons. There are 600 assessees who owe you from Rs 10 lakhs to Rs. 4 crores.

Taking Haridas Mundhra and the Indian Aluminium Company which owe Rs 153 lakhs to the Income-tax Department You don's want to do all that. You only play lip service and shed crocodile tears. You think you can take us for a ride.

Then, may I point out to you that customs exemption has been given to the tune of Rs 241.65 crores in one year. Let Mr. Chavan say about it

[SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU]

here. Let us sit and discuss the whole thing. At the present moment I cannot disclose but a day will come when I will make my submission. Rs. 241 crores in one year has been given as customs exemption. Mr. Chavan, I request you not to take it otherwise. We have been here for eight years; we fight but we fight here; Mr. Chavan showed his blisters out of my speech. His good certificate would be a death warrant for me.

Knowing Mr. Chavan from a layist to his performance in Bangalore A.I.C.C. and then with Shrimati Indira Gandhi was a fiction by itself. In any case, Mr Chavan' has clipped wings holding Finance portfolio with financial powers. I have now to come to my friend Shri Mishra who has made a long speech. I would be talking only on the basis of this Document.

About the railways, he has given an incomplete and distorted picture If only two lakhs went on strike, how can break in service take place with 11 likhs railwaymen. Mr Justice Bysak of Calcutta High Court has given a clear verdict that the railway workers come under the Industrial Disputes Act and that the Industrial Disputes Act is fully applicable to them. Of course, you will go to the Supreme Court on appeal because you have unlimited resources and civil servants on whom you count. I may tell you that they would hoodwink you You are the man to take a decision—political decision for your party—and why are you subservient to them? That is because you have no flesh and that is why you may go to the court. At least on this issue you should not go to the Supreme Court. You should stick to the decision of the Calcutta High Court that railway workers come under the Industrial Disputes Act.

I now come to corruption. Mr. Mishra said something about the supply of wagons I have little time and I have to do a bit of searching to find it out. But, I shall do that in due course of time. To-day supply of wagons is done by the Zonal Railways according to an approved programme. Here is a lobby. I would like to know what is your approved programme; who fixes the programme and who gets the priority. I am telling you, Shri Mishra that to-day one can have a rake at Rs. 2 lakhs if it is meant for Bombay and at Rs. 60,000 if it is for Haryana and Punjab. (*Interruptions*) My dear friend, I am telling you, and you will kindly listen to it. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg of you—let there be a probe on this.

I now come to Kapur Commission Report. There are some interesting paragraphs The report consists of 21 volumes I have to book it to Calcutta for reading. This weighs about 25 k.g.! I know it is very interesting; you do not find time to read but, we have been able to do some cleansing ceremony. See Volume XI of the Report, on page 97, what does it say? I quote:

> "The Unit Leaders voluntarily agreed for a deduction of a certain percentage from the running bills for community savings funds, the total amount of which was Rs. 9,62 236 04 and out of this sum according to the Bihar Government there were withdrawals by Mr. L. N. Mishra and Lahtan Choudhary of Rs 843038."

I shall come to audit and reporting part of it.

> "The file also shows that on August 24, 1967, Mr. J. K. Khanna, Secretary of the Central Construction Service wrote as follows:—
>
> "About 4½ years ago the Kosi Project Construction Committee had constituted an Enquiry Commission but the powers in the Bihar Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj and the then

General Secretary, Central Bharat Sevak Samaj in 1963 did not allow the Commission to founction with the result that nothing came out." (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Speaker, Sir how do you allow this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now I come to M/s. Pandit and Co. I quote:

> "M/s. L. R. Pandit and Co,. Chartered Accountants, went through the Kosi Project Accounts upto the year 1962-63. They found the amount in the balance sheet against Shri L. N. Mishra but no adjustment thereof"—

a very honourable and a complimentary reference it is! This is a very crucial thing.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Is this No-Confidence Motion against Mishra?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would request the hon Prime Minister to go into this.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He is saying all kinds of irrelevant things. How are you allowing him?

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell the hon. Member that according to the practice, he should have replied only to the points raised!....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He is reeatedly saying all sorts of irrelevant things.

MR. SPEAKEHR: All right, let him deal with him. I shall not come in between.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He is putting all nonsense before the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It further says:

> "This statement shows that Mr. L. N. Mishra had ceased to be the Convener of the Kosi Bharat Sevak Samaj in May, 1957 but he continued to be associated...."

MR. SPEAKER: May I invite the hon. Member's attention to one thing that in the winding up speech, he has only to deal with the points raised during the discussion, and not raise new points and new issues.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Exactly so. Why do you not kindly read what Shri L. N. Mishra said yesterday?

MR. SPEAKER: He has only to reply to the points raised by hon. Members and not raise fresh points.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Would you kindly read what Shri L. N. Mishra had said yesterday?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He cannot raise new points now.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: How can he raise new points now?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly read what Shri L. N. Mishra had said yesterday. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell Shri Lakkappa and his other friends that there may be nothing therein, but their insistence makes it doubtful? For me, there is nothing therein, but their insistence makes it doubtful. So, let them kindly keep sitting and listening.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What did Mr. L. N. Mishra say? He said:

> "I am prepared for any probe, and I am prepared to retire from public life if there is any charge of corruption."

So, I am only quoting from the report of a commission constituted under the orders of a committee of

[SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU]

this House. So, why should that cause blister in them? The report further says:

"This statement shows that Mr. L. N. Mishra had ceased to be the Convener of the Kosi Bharat Sevak Samaj in May, 1957 but he continued to be associated with the Kosi Section because he withdrew Rs. 2,10,000, from Community Savings Fund and he prepared a note on July 26, 1960 about the Community Savings Fund which was sent to the Planning Commission by the General Manager of the Central Construction Service. As has already been said, Mr. Mishra had stated that he rendered accounts to the convener of the Eastern Embankment Community Savings Committee which had been duly accepted by the Committee but it is very unfortunate that the Bharat Sevak Samaj has refused to produce its records before this commission or even produce them before the Government of Bihar because that would have shown how the moneys were spent and by whom and they would have been capable of scrutiny by the Commission....

The Committee would also like to observe that it was the duty of the convener to produce the accounts at least to prove and corroborate the factum of proper expenditure of the money withdrawn by different prominent office-bearers of the Samaj both past and present."—

Such as Mr L N. Mishra. What more do my hon. friends want?

MR .SPEAKER: Let him please conclude now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have still to say many things.

I have still to address the Prime Minister....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I rise on a point of order regarding that matter. We cannot remain here for so long, because it is governed by certain rules. We want to know for how long he is going to speak. He cannot tell you like that The rule is very clear Rule 198(4) says:

"The Speaker shall, at the appointed hour on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days, as the case may be, forthwith put every question necessary to determine the decision of the House on the motion."

Here, the motion is the no-confidence motion My submission is that the time allotted for the discussion was 11 hours and that is already over. Further, rule 198 (5) says:

"The Speaker may if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for speeches.".

In my submission, the allotted time is over, and so you are bound to put the motion to the vote of the House. You may fix up the time I want to know how much time is going to be fixed We shall not be ordered to remain here endlessly to hear whatever he has got to say. We are bound to remain here only for a specific time, namely no more than 11 hours, and that time is more than over We may make a concession for some time. So, you may kindly fix up the time and tell us for how long we have to sit here.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already asked him to conclude. Let him please conclude now.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): May I say a word on a point of personal explanation?

MR. SPEAKER: The practice is that at the very beginning he speaks and after that, the Minister replies and if any points arise during the de-

bate, he can deal with them, but he should not bring in additional matters now to which they would have no opportunity to reply.

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I remind you that that was not the point of order he had raised?

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking him to conclude because he is not relevant.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: May I say a word on a point of personal explanation?

MR. SPEAKER: If he raises a fresh point, naturally others will have the right of personal explanation or fresh reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: As regards the total work done for the Kosi project, no account for Rs. 4½ crores was rendered. The Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Binodanand Jha had written repeatedly, but in vain.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: To which point is he replying? Who made this point?

MR. SPEAKER: He has raised a fresh point which is not very proper at this stage. He should reply to the debate.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I really do not understand this. The longest time should go to the person who is the Mover.

MR. SPEAKER: He can only reply to the debate and not raise a fresh point.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I do not know whether the Chair can do that. We just cannot put up with this situation.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We also cannot put up with this (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He made allegations on the first occasion. But when he makes a reply, he should reply to the debate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have been trying to see what is in the Prime Minister's speech. I find there is not much substance in it. She said that people will defend her, I only ask one question: with all the official machinery mobilisation in UP, why did her vote come down from 48 to 32 per cent? Now I tell you, Madam Prime Minister, if you come out of your office and fought an election, the country would like to see how you would fare. We know that. If somebody in or outside office collects money....

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: You better resign. I will fight you (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You get out of office first and fight an election. We shall see what you do.

Coming to the money collection part, I want to touch this point that Shrimati Gandhi argued here. If somebody in office or outside office collects money, does it justify that she being in office could go to the extent of collecting money?

The nation is stronger. She was bragging or boasting I want to say that below the poverty line is the only sector where you have advanced from 40 to 70 per cent. This is the below poverty line living.

You talk about action against railwaymen. Why did you give out that secret circular from the Home Ministry to apprehend by MISA as many as you can one month before the strike? It was wholly premeditated. You say the railwaymen were misguided. Seventeen years ago, in 1957, you promised a need-based wage. They have waited for 17 years and their wages have eroded beyond description. They are not prepared to

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

listen to your hollow sermons with empty stomachs They took to the democratic course of collective bargaining and agitated They wanted a negotiated settlement But that was turned down (*Interruptions*). I have never worked in a tea plantation

SHRI C M STEPHEN Tea taster ,?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Yes, I handle my tongue I do not handle labour (*Interruptions*)

I agree that 10 to 15 per cent of the workers did not go on strike But they had to stop the running of 200 trains as early as 10 days before the strike started How the strike ended, all of you know

The Prime Minister talked about provident fund I am sure she is aware of the fact that in the non-exempted sector alone the misappropriation of contributions is to the extent of Rs 28 crores I have no calculation of the exempted sector Just now they are misappropriating the income tax deductions they are making out of the employees salaries Now the compulsory deposit also will be swallowed But this Government cannot take any action against them because it is dependent on them You talk about anti-inflation campaign and holding all the powers you sound like the saying Running with the hare and hunting with the hound — मठ मे बोलो जग जाओ, चोर मे बोलो जग जाओ That is exactly what you are doing You talk of arresting prices but granting 25 per cent increase in the price of Dalda To whom? To those who have doubled their profits in the last two years Hindustan Lever's balance sheet shows that their profits have jumped up from Rs 5 to 10 crores in two years Cement and steel are available only in the black market

Coming to the agricultural production programme, where is your land reform you have been talking loudly about? How many times before the elections you made promises. Land reform is now in your pocket The small peasantry is starving. If agricultural production has gone up, why is the public distribution system dismantled and why are your procurement figures coming down to that size? You talk about production of cheap cloth Why did you give them a rise of 37½ per cent last year? You talk about transport In 27 years you have not been able to spell out an integrated national transport policy Your importation of food is by mortgaging the country You have to give access to the US multinational corporations for a free plunder in this country That is why you went to Teheran to talk to them in detail

Coming to Bihar students through the youth cult you have misled and ruined many I have heard in the AICC a youth from Karnataka who wanted to say "What is your promise and what is your performance?" was asked to shut up and sit down I would say that this Government has a front of brass and feet of clay and the only defence you take is character assassination I have never talked about anybody's private life I have only talked about persons in their official capacity But what the Prime Minister said about Mr Jayaprakash Narayan's private life—is it not character assassination?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI I have said nothing about his private life at any time

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA What about your statement regarding his association with disreputable businessmen? Hundreds of them are with you This should not have been done by the Prime Minister You have entered on dangerous ground (*Interruptions*) You cannot say such things about Jaiprakash Narayan (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir, I talked about corruption I regret to say

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken a lot of time. You have to conclude now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, last time I had raised the question of the telex message. I had correspondence for nine months in this regard. The question was whether the photostat was genuine. I have got a copy of the Telex now and I suppose it is correct and genuine. Let this be examined and if it is found to be genuine, then Shri D. P. Dhar should resign, because he has made a statement on the floor of the House which is not true. Though I have many details with me, I will pass on to the next time for want of time.

MR. SPEAKER: I have been asking him for many weeks to pass on these papers to me and he has not done it. How can I expect that on this occasion he will pass it on to me?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): Sir, I would like to take.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have got the telex message. You can verify it.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not sent those papers to me for the last many weeks, even though I have been asking for them. Now he is showing this in this House, instead of handing it over to me. When they are already pending before me, why does he not send them to me instead of showing it in the House?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then there is the case of the Asian Cables. There is also the case of K. P. Goenka about posts. There is blackmarketing in imported scarce raw materials which nets a profit of Rs. 88 lakhs. You are going to eye wash it with an enquiry by the CBI. The actual culprits, K. P. Goenka and R. P. Goenka have been spared because some money has passed hands and so many relations of high-ups are employees in the firms of these people. So, nothing could be done. Then, there are the Modis of Modinagar.

MR. SPEAKER: He should conclude now. He has taken a long time. He is also bringing in new facts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Here I would like to quote the *New Statesman* of England, which is a respected paper:

> "Even more damaging to the Congress Party's image has been the rising tide of dishonesty and corruption at the higher levels. Mrs. Gandhi's set retort on this subject is that the prevalence of these evils is exaggerated. But only a few days back the Estimates Committee of Bihar State Legislature alleged that several relations of Mr. L. N. Mishra, a member of Mrs. Gandhi's cabinet, have been making large gains out of government contracts for the giant Kosi river project designed to better the lot of the long-suffering peasants of the backward area....Over the years not a single prominent politician has been sent to jail, even after being found guilty of gross misconduct by government appointed commissions of enquiry. The sad truth is that a morally bankrupt ruling party finds it politically expedient to turn a blind eye to their crimes."

It is a big ocean of blackmarket. The ruling party is full of corrupt people. I had referred to Bansi Lal's case and the Special Audit Report which points a finger at him. But you do not take action. So, this Government must go, this mad Government must go.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not an audit Report. I have verified it. It is only an information. The Auditor-General has not passed any orders on it.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: Sir, may I have your permission....

SHRI PILOO MODY: If Shri Dhar has something to say, he can do it by way of personal explanation tomorrow (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Just now.

SHRI D P DHAR Sir, on a point of personal explanation, I rise to draw your attention and the attention of the House to one or two facts which have been referred to by the hon Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu

Sir, you will recall that a reference was made sometime ago about certain telexes and teleprints Without hesitation without equivocation I placed myself at your disposal and begged you to inquire into the matter fully, come to a judgment of your own and inform the House accordingly For the last 9 months as you are aware, the correspondence has been going on between your office and Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu to produce the original documents to which he referred in his earlier statement many months ago None of those documents was produced before you

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Who says so? That is utterly wrong

MR SPEAKER The Minister has been enquiring about it I told him that I have asked Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu to produce the original documents When they come I will see to it

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU What he has stated is wrong Let it go to a Committee I will comply with all the requirements

SHRI D P DHAR Whatever I say, I say with the fullest sense of responsibility I would be very grateful and I would be happy indeed if the hon Member were to respond similarly to the spirit which I have shown in the matter I have placed myself unreservedly at your disposal, Sir I will abide by any results of your impartial inquiry But it is very unfair and it is very unfortunate that a matter which is at present being investigated by the Speaker at my request, at my free will, urging the Speaker to intervene into it and inquire into all the facts, before the facts have been placed before the Speaker, before the Speaker has come to a judgment, a reference has been made out of place, out of occasion, without any cause, without any reason, in order to assessinate my character. (Interruptions).

MR SPEAKER Why don't you produce it before me? Why do you quote it in the House?

SHRI D P DHAR I would like to repeat if the men of honour and integrity have got to find a place in this House in this democratic system that we have built then they need protection against such vile malicious and baseless charges

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Let the matter be judged by a Committee of the House I will produce the documents that I have

MR SPFAKER Why should I send it to a Committee (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I have given all the information to the Speaker I have got this Let it be examined

SHRI I N MISHRA On a point of personal explanation

I am no doubt shocked to hear the wild allegations made by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu but definitely not surprised (Interruptions) This is personal explanation

श्री मधु लिमये पर्सनल एक्सप्लानेशन, व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण, उसका मम्बिदा अध्यक्ष महोदय आप को बताए बिना नही दे सकते ।

MR SPEAKER He is replying to allegations made I have allowed him.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) यह बात ठीक है कि पर्सनल एक्सप्लानेशन आप को बिना दिखाए नही दे सकते । अगर ऐसा नही है तो आप नियम बताइए ।

MR SPEAKER Allegations have been made and, therefore, I have al-

lowed him an opportunity to refute them.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu had given advance notice and notice was given to me much before he started speaking. That is why I am making this statement.

I had, in fact, made a statement in this House on 2nd June 1971 clarifying the matter fully....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चार्जेज लगाना बड़ा आसान है लेकिन सुनना मुश्किल है। आप उसे स्प्रिट से सुनते क्यों नहीं है।

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, I again refute Mr. Bosu's baseless and mischievous allegations which, as usual, are politically motivated.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as I know, the Kapur Commission in their findings or conclusions or summary have at no stage adversely commented about me, not even indirectly. In so far as I am concerned, the Kapur Commission have made a casual mention as follows:—

> "It is stated that Shri L. N. Mishra withdrew a sum of Rs. 2,10,000 and it is also stated that complete account regarding the same have been rendered ..."

The correct position in this regard is that the full and complete accounts regarding the above amount were duly submitted by me more than ten years back to the Convener, Community Savings Fund Committee, Western Embankment side, Bharat Sewak Samaj, Ghoghardiha (Bihar) vide my registered letter dated the 23rd May, 1963. These accounts, I understand, were duly audited by the Chartered Accountants and accepted by the Community Savings Fund Committee as confirmed in writing to me by the Convener.

The Commission had asked me to give any information, etc., available with me relevant to their terms of reference only vide their letter dated the 27th January, 1973. I had also in turn agreed to submit to the Commission any available information that the Commission may desire to have from me as and when required by the Commission vide my letter dated the 16th February, 1973.

I may reiterate that the Commission did not consider it necessary to seek any information from me during the course of their enquiry evidently because the Commission did not consider it necessary to have any clarification from me.

I had resigned as Convener of the Kosi Section of the Bharat Sewak Samaj in May, 1957, 17 years back, soon after my appointment as Parliamentary Secretary in the Union Government and as Treasurer of Western Section in May, 1963.

MR. SPEAKER I shall now put the motion to the vote.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने नियम के खिलाफ यह पर्सनल एक्सप्लानेशन देने दिया है।

MR SPEAKER: This was not against the rules. When he introduces new matters, the Minister has a right to reply. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu could reply only to the debate, but when he introductd a new subject, a new matter, naturally I allowed him the right to reply.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर चर्चा मे जवाब देते तो समझ में आ सकता था लेकिन जवाब के बाद चर्चा खत्म हो गई।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : जवाब के बाद इस तरह मे पर्सनल एक्सप्लानेशन देने का आप ने नया तरीका लगया है।

MR. SPEAKER. If, becides replying to the debate, a new matter is introduced, new allegations are made, the Minister has got the right to reply to

[Mr. Speaker]

the new allegations. There is no question of making personal explanation. He has a right to reply to the new allegations which were made and which did not arise out of the debate.

Now, the question is:

"That this Houses expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

The Lok Sabha divideds:

Division No. 2] [19.57 hrs

Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deo, Shri P. K.
Deshpande, Shrimati Roza
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Haldar, Shri Madhuryya
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Huda, Shri Noorul
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Manjhi, Shri Bhola
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mehta, Shri P. M
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
Muruganantham, Shri S A
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
Pajanor, Shri Aravinda Bala
Panda, Shri D K.
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Pandeya, Dr Laxminaraın
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Patel, Shri H M.
Patel, Kumari Maniben
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Ramkanwar, Shri
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha Shri Gadadhar
Scindia, Shri Madhavrao
Scindia, Shrimati V. R.
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh
Sharma, Shri R. R.
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

Singh, Shri D. N.

Vajyapee, Shri Atal Bihari

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram

Alagesan, Shri O. V.

Ambesh, Shri

Ankineedu, Shri Maganti

Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman

Appalanaidu, Shri

Arvind Netam, Shri

Austin, Dr. Henry

Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Aziz Imam, Shri

Babunath Singh, Shri

Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar

Balakrishniah, Shri T.

Banamali Babu, Shri

Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul

Barman, Shri R. N.

Barua, Shri Bedabrata

Barupal, Shri Panna Lal

Basappa, Shri K.

Basumatari, Shri D.

Besra, Shri S. C.

Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.

Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu

Bheeshmadev, Shri M.

Bist, Shri Narendra Singh

Brahmanandji, Shri Swami

Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri

Buta Singh, Shri

Chakleshwar Singh, Shri

Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.

Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.

Chandrika Prasad, Shri

Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal

Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh

Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao

Chawla, Shri Amar Nath

Chellachami, Shri A. M.

Chhotey Lal, Shri

Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.

Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque

Daga, Shri M. C.

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Dalip Singh, Shri

Damam, Shri S R

Das, Shri Dharnidhar

Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas

Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.

Deo, Shri S. N. Singh

Deshmukh, Shri K. G.

Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.

Dhamankar, Shri

Dharamgaj Singh, Shri

Dharia, Shri Mohan

Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad

Dinesh Singh, Shri

Dixit, Shri G. C.

Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra

Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga, Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
George, Shri A. C.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kandannappalli, Shri Ramchandran
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kale, Shri
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini

Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Melkote, Dr. G. S.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Naik, Shri B. V.
Nanda, Shri G. L.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Partap Singh, Shri
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S L.
Prabodh Chandra, Shri
Pradhani, Shri K.
Purty, Shri M. S.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram, Shri Tulmohan
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri

Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohtagi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
*Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Sangliana, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri

*Wrongly vote for NOES

Thakur, Shri Krishnarao

Tiwari, Shri R. G.

Tiwary, Shri D. N.

Tombi Singh, Shri N

Tula Ram, Shri

Tulsiram, Shri V.

Uikey, Shri M. G.

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

Vekaria, Shri

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

Venkatswamy, Shri G.

Verma, Shri Balgovind

Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath

Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra

Virbhadra Singh, Shri

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit

Yadav, Shri D. P.

Yadav Shri Karan Singh

Yadav, Shri N. P.

Yadav, Shri R. P.

MR. SPEAKER: The result of the division* is:

AYES: 61; NOES: 294

The motion was negatived

MR. SPEAKER: Now the House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

19.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 26, 1974/Sravana 4, 1896 (Saka).

*The following Members also recorded their votes:—

Ayes: Sarvashri Janeshwar Misra and Ishaque Sambhali.

Noes: Sarvashri Chandulal Chandrakar, Genda Singh and Ram Dayal.

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